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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: FAIR, continued COLD.

Wheat, 96¾; corn, 28½; cotton, 7¼.

Stock Market—Irregular.

CONGRESS.—A large part of yesterday's session of the Senate was consumed by Mr. Turpie in a speech in favor of recognizing Cuban independence. A memorial asking the Senate to investigate the conduct of the recent elections in Delaware was presented. Eulogies on the late Charles F. Crisp were pronounced. The House took up the Indian Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill for a survey of a water route from the jetties through the ship canal to Galveston was passed. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations discussed the arbitration treaty, but took no action. Page 4.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate last night three bills were passed and the Cuban resolutions were made a special order for this morning. In the Assembly, after a protracted debate, Senator Lexow's resolution for an investigation of trusts was concurred in. Mr. Finn offered a resolution calling on the New York City Police Commissioners to report the cost of inquiring into the character of men applying for places as patrolmen.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton said yesterday there was no truth in the report that McKinley had asked him to be the Collector of the Port of New York.

The cold wave which struck New York Monday still continued, and the thermometer at midnight marked 12°, having reached 5° early in the morning. A drop to zero or below was predicted as coming before the wave should pass over.

James L. Kernochan, the clubman, was driven off the streets of Hempstead, L. I., yesterday when he appeared clad in an overcoat made of a grizzly bear's skin. A mob of school children followed him, and he took refuge in the Post Office until Mrs. Kernochan came with a trap.

At Canton yesterday it was said that Gage's chances for becoming Secretary of the Treasury were improving hourly. Gen. Woodford is still in the lead among New York Cabinet possibilities. Long and Goff are regarded as certainties. At Washington Sherman's attitude was much discussed. Mark Hanna yesterday intimated that no member of the Republican National Committee would get into the Cabinet.

The performance of "Cymbeline," which was to have been given at Wallack's last night, with Miss Margaret Mather as Imogen, was postponed because of the arrest of Edward J. Henley, to whom had been assigned the part of Iachimo. The arrest of Mr. Henley was made as he entered the theatre, and was caused by Mrs. Hoffman Martin, who charged him with grand larceny. No City Magistrate or Judge could be found to accept bail for Mr. Henley, and he was confined in a police station last night.

Page 2.

Edith Wynne, a soprano singer much esteemed in London, died Sunday.

The City Treasurer of Minneapolis, re-elected last Fall, has resigned, unable to secure bondsmen.

Twenty prominent politicians engaged in a free-for-all fight in a saloon at Trenton, N. J., last night. No one was hurt seriously.

The Seventh Regiment Veteran Club last night decided to extend its membership, and hereafter it will be known as the Military Club of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a dance at their house. About 300 invitations were issued. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Gerry.

At a meeting in Cooper Union called by the Ex-Gas Employes' and Gas Consumers' Benefit Association, resolutions were adopted favoring dollar gas. Most of the speeches and applause, however, were for municipal ownership.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city and the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Twenty-third Street branch were celebrated at the hall in the Twenty-third Street building.

Scottish societies celebrate the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. Songs were sung and toasts were drunk in memory of the "plowboy bard," and at the dinner of the Burns Society, at Delmonico's, "God Save the Queen" was sung as a compliment to the flag under which he was born.

Page 3.

A high official of the Union Gas Company of Brooklyn last night said the company will accept the sliding scale given out by the Brooklyn city officials.

The American Purity Alliance, at its annual meeting, heard many addresses, and adopted resolutions calling for the enforcement of laws in regard to improper shows and for the punishment of the chief agents at a recent dinner in this city.

Louis H. Lazarus, a real estate dealer, who lived at 231 East Seventy-second Street, died suddenly yesterday. The case was reported to the Coroners' office as one of suicide. Mr. Lazarus's partner and his relatives do not believe he took his life.

Divergent opinions are held by citizens of this city respecting the proposition of State Controller Roberts to increase the inheritance tax. Corporation Counsel Scott, Mayor Strong, and Edward P. Barker, President of the Tax Department, do not favor the proposition. James C. Carter said that Mr. Roberts's premises are correct and his proposition reasonable.

Page 4.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday upheld the law providing for the arrest of sailors who refuse to carry out their contracts.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani paid a visit to President Cleveland in the White House yesterday. It was purely informal, and the deposed Queen was kindly received. On account of the cold, she spent most of the rest of the day in her rooms.

Frederick Graeber and his affianced bride took a ride Sunday afternoon. A portion of the road had caved in, and the carriage rolled over the precipice. The woman was killed and both the legs of the man were broken.

An investigation was held by the Commissioners of Accounts of charges made by foremen of fire engine companies against Louis A. La Grange, chief coal weigher of the Fire Department, and George W. Winant & Son, who furnished coal to the department. The charges allege frauds in the weighing of coal.

Page 5.

Jackson W. Showalter, chess champion, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday from Philadelphia. He will soon begin his match with Champion Harry N. Pillsbury for $1,000 a side. They will probably sign the agreement this afternoon.

Page 7.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. talked yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES in approval of the Union Pacific reorganization plan.

John C. Reid, once managing news editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES and in recent years confidential secretary at the Republican State Headquarters in this city, died yesterday from anaemia of the lungs, which had been undermining his health for some time.

Page 10.

Prof. John Fiske lectured on "The Bacon-Shakespeare Folly" at the Berkeley Lyceum. "Plays," he declared, "do not abound with knowledge gathered from deep and profound study. They are the product of such genius as Shakespeare possessed and Bacon lacked."

Page 11.

Oscar Hammerstein, indicted for presenting at his theatre an imitation of the Seeley dinner, demanded that he be allowed to go before the Grand Jury to give testimony to procure an indictment of the originators of the dinner. The District Attorney said he was collecting testimony in that direction.

Page 12.

Col. Waring wants to have flange rails put down by the street railways. He says if such rails were put down the city would save $500,000 on street sweeping every year.

Gen. Emmons Clark, Secretary to the Health Department, says that critics of the consumption-control plan have taken a false view. He explains what the plan really is.

News of the death of Mrs. Elijah Carson, whose infatuation for the sea led her to spend much of her time crossing back and forth on the ocean ferry, was received with regret and surprise by the attachés of the Cunard Line office.

It was announced yesterday that the Charter Commission will not be able to make its report to the Legislature by Feb. 1, and that an extension of time will be asked. The chapters on education, fire, charities, and docks were agreed to yesterday.

L. J. Callanan complained to Mayor Strong of the failure of the Public Works Department to clear the Vesey Street sidewalks. The Mayor invited him to meet Commissioner Collis at the City Hall to-morrow. The situation is then to be explained from both points of view.

Capt. John Correa, a native of the Island of Madeira, has purchased the old No. 3 of the New York pilot boat fleet, and intends to take it to the island of St. Vincent. F. Marion Crawford bought one of the boats several months ago, and took it to Italy where he had it transformed into a yacht.

The New York Ministers' Association adopted a report deprecating the pernicious effect of the so-called "New Journalism," asked for a moral tone in the community which would counteract it, recommended the exclusion of everything tending to degrade man and exploit vice, and condemned the issue of newspapers on Sunday.

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HOOTED AT HIS OVERCOAT.

James L. Kernochan Driven Off Hempstead Streets by School Children.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 25.—James L. Kernochan, the well-known New York clubman and society leader, appeared on the streets of this village this afternoon clad in an overcoat made from the skin of a grizzly bear. The skin of the head and neck were fashioned into a hood, which was worn by Mr. Kernochan to-day over his head. At the back of the coat hung the stubby tail of the animal. The skin of the forelegs had been used for the sleeves, and the paws, with the nails removed, had been fashioned into a pair of gloves.

Mr. Kernochan caused a sensation when he appeared. Every one stared at him. As he passed the school the scholars came trooping out, and within five minutes he had several hundred children and many men behind him. The bolder ones shouted and hooted and asked all sorts of questions. Some of the boys even ran up and felt the coat and pulled at the tail.

Mr. Kernochan finally retreated into the Post Office for shelter. Many of the children and men followed him, but Postmaster Smith cleared the room and escorted Mr. Kernochan to the private office. Word was sent to the Kernochan residence on Fulton Street for a carriage. Mrs. Kernochan, evidently somewhat alarmed, drove up to the Post Office in a trap, and when she learned the circumstances she laughed heartily. Mr. Kernochan made a hurried exit from the office and bounded into the trap. Mrs. Kernochan, still laughing, gave the horse a tap with the whip, and the trap and its occupants went flying down the road.

HANDS AND FEET FROZEN.

Experience of a Man Who Was Robbed of His Clothing.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Lewis F. Geary, a young man living with his parents in Cambridge, is now laid up at his home with a pair of feet and also a pair of hands that are frightfully swollen, as a result of having been frozen.

Dispatches to the Boston papers stated that a wild man, half clad, had been captured roaming through the dense Douglass Woods. The fact is that the young man was wild with fear and agony, but he was not the crazy individual supposed. Geary is a furniture polisher by trade, and last Friday he left for Providence, R. I., to accept an offer. On the train he fell in with three young men, who induced him to get off the train with them at a little station in the Douglass Woods district. Geary was suddenly rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. When he had recovered his senses all that he had on was his trousers and undershirt. Even his collar had been taken from him. It was bitter cold and there was snow on the ground. The woods were dense, and he knew not which way to turn.

He tramped around all night in his bare feet and did not dare lie down for fear of freezing. His feet and hands became numb, and it was in a state of frenzy that he survived the night, which to him was the longest on record. Along toward morning Geary stumbled upon some wood choppers, who believed him a wild man, and turned him over to the authorities.

HE ASSAULTED A JUDGE

Who Had Previously Sentenced Him for Contempt of Court.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 25.—Steve Ryan, the ex-merchant prince, who failed for nearly $200,000 several years ago, was to-day convicted of assault on Judge George Gober, by whom he had been forced to serve fourteen months in prison for contempt of court.

Ryan's father amassed a colossal fortune in dry goods, and retired from business, leaving it to his son, Stephen. The young man cut a wide swath, and finally came to the natural end. When his affairs were in litigation there was such a suspicion that he had money hidden that Judge Gober ordered him to make an accounting, and failing to do so he had to serve the term stated for contempt.

On the 21st of last September, according to Judge Gober's statement, Ryan assaulted him from behind. The jury found him guilty to-day, and Judge Henry imposed a fine of $750.

TRAIN SAVED BY A WOMAN.

She Waved a Red Tablecloth and Prevented a Wreck.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 25.—The Chicago and West Michigan fast train from Chicago was saved from being wrecked near here Saturday night by a woman and a red tablecloth.

A horse became tangled in a cattle-guard when the train was nearly due. Taking the red cloth from the table, the woman ran through the storm to stop the train. She succeeded, and when the horse was extricated the train proceeded.

GAGE STILL IN THE LEAD

The Chicago Man's Chances for Becoming Secretary of the Treasury Improving Hourly.

NO NEW YORK CHOICE MADE.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford the Leading Possibility from This State—Sherman's Attitude Causes Discussion.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The chief interest in the new Cabinet still centres about the Secretary of the Treasury. The rumors pointing to Lyman J. Gage as Major McKinley's choice to succeed Secretary Carlisle are persistently renewed. Letters and telegrams commending Mr. Gage in warm terms continue to reach the President-elect in large numbers. No tender of the Treasury portfolio has been made, but the chances that it will be offered Mr. Gage increase hourly.

The petition which is said to have been signed by New England Senators, asking Major McKinley to appoint T. Jefferson Coolidge to the position of Secretary of the Treasury, has not reached Canton. It is practically settled, however, that ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts will be the New England member of the Cabinet.

The New York member of the Cabinet has not yet been chosen, and there is now no reason to think he will be this week. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is still the leading possibility, but the report that he has been offered a portfolio is untrue.

Ross R. Appleton, of Brooklyn, who called on Major McKinley this morning, had some talk with the President-elect about Adam Jacobs for Naval Officer at the Port of New York, and indorsed the suggestion of Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn for Secretary of the Navy.

Three Southern Republicans, Messrs. Pettibone, Houk, and Baker, called to-day to urge the President-elect to make H. Clay Evans of Tennessee Postmaster General. Major McKinley was much interested in what they had to say, but in view of the fact that there is and has been from the start so much opposition to Mr. Evans from politicians of note in his own State, it is not likely that he will get a portfolio. There is no reason, indeed, for supposing that the Southern Republican in the Cabinet will be other than Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia.

Freman Older of San Francisco called on Major McKinley to-night to urge the appointment of Joseph Waymire of California to the Cabinet, but it seems to be practically settled that Judge McKenna will be the Pacific Slope member of the Cabinet.

OPPOSITION TO GAGE.

Illinois Congressional Delegation Does Not Want Him in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—"Unless the situation takes on some new phase, the next Secretary of the Treasury will be either Lyman J. Gage of Chicago or T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston," said ex-Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire, speaking to some of the New England Senators on his return from Canton, whither he had gone to give the Coolidge boom a push.

The Illinois delegation will believe that Gage has been considered seriously by McKinley when they learn of his appointment, but not before. The delegation refuses to believe the report that Gage is a strong possibility. This disbelief runs through the delegation from Cullom down, and should Gage be appointed several members of the delegation will be disgusted. The Illinois members decline to talk for publication.

"Even if Gage voted the Democratic ticket but once," said one of them to-day, "that once was in 1884, and McKinley cannot afford to have in his Cabinet a man who preferred Cleveland to James G. Blaine."

HANNA MAKES A RULING.

No Member of the National Committee to be in the Cabinet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Chairman Hanna has settled the feud between Hoard and Payne in Wisconsin by deciding that neither of them will be in the Cabinet.

Henry C. Payne called at Mr. Hanna's office and had an extended conference with him to-day. When he came out Mr. Payne refused to divulge what had taken place.

When Mr. Hanna was asked whether Mr. Payne would be a member of the Cabinet, he answered by saying that no member of the National Committee would be in the Cabinet.

"That bars out two, you see," he added with a smile.

AN EXTRA SESSION ON MARCH 15.

That Is the Time for Which the President-elect Intends to Call It.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Unless he should change his mind in the meantime, President-elect McKinley will call an extra session of Congress for Monday, March 15. This information was given to Congressman-elect J. S. Sturdevant of the Crawford-Erie District, by Major McKinley in Canton a few days ago. Mr. Sturdevant was at the Hotel Walton last evening and made the above statement. In speaking of the matter, Mr. Sturdevant said:

"I called on Major McKinley yesterday a week. Mr. McKinley said: 'Will you be ready to come down to Washington early in the Spring?' I replied that I would if necessary, and he replied that he thought it would be necessary. I then asked him if he expected to call an extra session, and when, and he replied that unless he changed his mind he would call the extra session for March 15."

SAXTON MAKES DENIAL.

Has No Promise of the New York Collectorship.

CLYDE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton seemed very much depressed to-day by the recent published reports of his interviews with Major McKinley and Thomas C. Platt, which mainly have emanated from Albany reporters. He said they had annoyed him very much, as they were entirely unauthorized, and the statements made were not substantially true.

When asked in regard to his reputed relationship to Major McKinley's wife, he replied very promptly: "I am not in any way related to Mrs. McKinley."

Mr. Saxton was asked if the President-elect had promised him the appointment of Collector of the Port of New York, and he replied quite emphatically:

"The President-elect has not promised me an appointment of any kind, nor have I ever told any one that he had made such a promise."

The correspondent then asked Mr. Saxton if his candidacy had been indorsed by Senator-elect T. C. Platt, and he replied:

"There has never been any talk between Senator Platt and myself about his indorsement of my alleged candidacy for the appointment of Collector of the Port, and I have had no interviews with any correspondent upon the subject."

SHERMAN IS SILENT.

Many Republicans Want Him to Remain Out of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Sherman will not discuss the report that he is to decline the position of Secretary of State in McKinley's Cabinet, contenting himself with the statement that he has no intention of withdrawing his consent to accept it.

Republican Senators who have discussed the report about Mr. Sherman's intentions treat it as a very distasteful subject, and many of them candidly say that it ought to have been avoided by the selection of a different man for the position.

There is almost unbroken unanimity of opinion among the Republicans from Ohio that the strife among the Ohio Republicans is being promoted in the interest of Mr. John R. McLean for Senator. It is believed that if Mr. McLean could bring about an open quarrel between the Foraker and other factions in the State, and the election of a Democratic Legislature, the successor of Mr. Sherman would be Mr. McLean, who has an ambition to enjoy Senatorial honors.

A strange and almost incredible report is heard here among Republicans from Ohio and other States. They say that the apparent avoidance by the President-elect of strong men for the Cabinet is not an accident, but the result brought about by the studied influence and interference of Senators, who are intent upon controlling the make-up of the Cabinet, so that it shall be more compliant to the will of Senators than would be a body of independent and self-reliant men. It repeatedly has been asserted that the reason why Mr. C. N. Bliss declined to accept a Cabinet place was the discovery that the Cabinet was to be made subordinate to the direction of a Senatorial cabal, and that he was considered too positive and independent a man to be allowed to become one of the Cabinet family.

Ohio men who would be glad to hear of the declination of Sherman and the substitution of Gen. B. F. Tracy as Secretary of State say that such an appointment would remove some disquietude regarding the office, and would dispose of the report that the President-elect is willingly or unconsciously permitting the Cabinet to be made up to be subservient to the Senate. Senators who talk this way, and who regret exceedingly the gossip about the Cabinet that is so full of assertions about "bargains" and "dickers," do not conceal their disgust that such talk should be so persistent and meet with no denunciation from the men who must know something of the President-elect's intentions and desires.

Harvey G. Ellis's Ambition.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Harvey G. Ellis of Vermont is a candidate for Deputy Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Ellis has for several years been a Special Examiner for the Pension Bureau in Northern New York. As a candidate for Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Ellis will have the support of the Vermont delegation, as well as that of many prominent Republicans of Northern New York.

A NATIONAL BANK FAILS.

The Institution at Potsdam, N. Y., Closes Its Doors.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The National bank at Potsdam closed its doors at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There was no run, but one would have been probable had not this been done. The officials of the bank will issue no statement, other than that all the depositors will be paid in full. The Bank Examiner has been sent for, and is expected to-morrow.

The true condition of the bank cannot be learned until he has made an examination, but it is believed that the statement of the bank officials will be borne out. Among the deposits is one of $1,000 of the county money, but the County Treasurer is amply protected by the bondsmen of the bank. The bank was organized in 1851, as the Frontier Bank, changing later to the National system. It has run continuously since that date. Luke Usher is its President. Its capital stock is given as $200,000; surplus, $40,000; undivided profits, $8,000; deposits, $350,000; loans and discounts, $500,000.

The failure, it is said, is due to unfortunate investments made of late.

LOUISVILLE'S SUSPENDED BANK.

It Is Thought the Depositors of the German Will Be Paid.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—E. M. Hayes, the expert examiner detailed by Controller Eckels to examine and report upon the condition of the German National Bank, began his work to-day. Receiver Courtney will succeed Examiner Escott to-morrow. Local bankers are all of the opinion that the depositors will be paid in full, but that the capital stock will be wiped out.

The affairs of the German Trust Company are still in the courts, and to-day was spent in arguing the motion for a permanent receiver. The largest stockholders are resisting this motion on the claim that the company is solvent. Director E. M. Emler, who brought suit for a receiver, testified that of the deposit of $120,000 trust funds only $9,300 can be realized. Mr. Emler was dropped as Director at the election, which took place the day before he made application for a receiver.

Receiver for a Suspended Bank.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Judge J. M. Sandusky has been appointed receiver for the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. The liabilities are $20,000, with assets of $35,000. The receiver found nearly 50 per cent. of the deposits in cash in the safe.

Mrs. McKinley Goes to Chicago.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Barber, and by Capt. H. O. Heistand, left for Chicago to-night. She will be absent about a week.

First Ice from the Hudson.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The first ice of the harvest was hoisted from the Hudson River this morning, five days later than last Winter. It is fine in quality and 10 or more inches thick. Nearly every house on the river is empty. Employment will be afforded many thousands of idle men, and the half million or more dollars paid out in wages will relieve a great deal of distress.

"CYMBELINE" NOT GIVEN

Play at Wallack's Postponed Because Edward J. Henley Was Under Arrest.

THE CHARGE GRAND LARCENY.

It Was Brought Against Him by Mrs. Hoffman Martin—Audience Kept Waiting Until 9 o'Clock—Mr. Henley Locked Up.

The performance of "Cymbeline," in which Margaret Mather was to have taken the role of Imogen, was interrupted last night by the arrest of Edward J. Henley, who was to have acted the part of Iachimo.

It was widely advertised as the first performance, and Miss Mather, Mr. Henley, and the others members of the company had rehearsed for weeks. No effort was spared to make the first night of Miss Mather's appearance in the rôle memorable.

"It was to have been the greatest performance of 'Cymbeline' ever presented on this continent," said Manager Magle last night as he paced the lobby of Wallack's Theatre.

When Mr. Henley made his appearance in the lobby, on his way to the dressing room, about 7:30 P. M., a woman who had waited, shivering in the cold, for a half hour, said to an officer: "There he is!" and the man touched Mr. Henley on the arm and presented a warrant charging him with grand larceny, and put him under arrest.

The woman was Mrs. Hoffman Martin, with whom Mr. Henley had made a contract to act in the play of "Adèle," at the Murray Hill Theatre, Jan. 14.

Offers of Bail Plenty.

After the arrest of Mr. Henley every effort was made by Miss Mather's manager, John G. Magle, to secure his release, and a dozen persons immediately offered to go his bail. The offense charged being a felony, however, bail could be taken only before a Magistrate or Judge.

Messengers were dispatched in every direction to get a magistrate or Judge to pass on the question of bail, but none could be found. It was a meeting night of magistrates, and they could not be persuaded to leave the meeting in order that the first night performance of "Cymbeline" might not be interrupted.

In the meanwhile Mr. Henley sat in the Thirtieth Street Police Station in company with his wife and surrounded by his friends, while 1,200 persons sat expectant and impatient before the curtain in Wallack's Theatre, as the curtain did not go up at the appointed hour.

Finally Manager Magle despaired of having a performance, and the audience was dismissed. It was explained that the play could not be acted and that tickets would be honored at the performance to-night.

Edward J. Henley was seen in the police station last night, shortly after his arrest. He said that some time in December Mrs. Martin asked him to take the part of Antony in Dumas's play of "Adèle," which she and a company of amateurs were to act "for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Cuban Revolution." She offered him, he said, a small amount; but he insisted on $200, and finally a contract was signed, by which he was to receive that sum.

What Mr. Henley Says.

"I had been sick for two years," said he, "and the amount would have been very acceptable at that time. Otherwise, I should not have consented to take part in such a performance for ten times the money."

Mr. Henley said, further, that Mrs. Martin, at his suggestion, paid him $50 in advance, $30 at one time, $15 at another, and $5 at another. After going to see Mrs. Martin several times and trying to get her to have full rehearsals, he said, he became disgusted, and a few days before the play was to have been acted he threw up the part in despair.

"I then offered to pay Mrs. Martin the $50 she had advanced. I told her I had no ready money, but could give her an order on Miss Mather. She said that would be all right, and I sat down in her sitting room and wrote out an order for the amount, stating in it that it should be paid upon presentation of vouchers I had given to Mrs. Martin.

"Ever since then I have been annoyed by that woman. She has gone to Mr. Magle and tried to get to Miss Mather, and she told Mr. Magle that she would shoot me. I thought there would be no trouble about the matter, and that the order would be paid on the first night of the performance.

"I was thunderstruck, therefore, when an officer arrested me as I was going into the theatre to act my part. I think the woman is crazy. I could do nothing with her, and she seemed infuriated because I would not consent to go into the kind of farce she was getting up.

"'Adèle' is a crass, gross play, at best, and she wanted to put it on the stage in its grossest form. The whole thing was revolting to me as a man and as an artist. And to think of that woman having me arrested on such a charge, and at such a time!"

Manager Magle said last night that when Mrs. Martin applied to him for the $50 that Mr. Henley owed her, he told her that he had already advanced him $600, and could not advance any more.

Mrs. Martin's Statement.

Mrs. Hoffman Martin, when asked about the matter, said that she only wanted her money, and that if the officer had permitted her she would have taken it and let Mr. Henley alone. She said it was offered to her, and she had no idea of breaking up the performance.

"Mr. Magle said to me that he had an 'understudy' who would act Mr. Henley's part if he was arrested. I thought the play would go on, and bought a ticket and took my seat and remained until there were only three or four persons present. Then Mr. Burnam, the theatre manager, came to me, his face white as a sheet, and said: 'For Heaven's sake, Mrs. Martin, you are not going to make a scene!' I said: 'No, sir; I am a lady,' and went on out."

Mrs. Martin said that she charged Mr. Henley with stealing vouchers because he forcibly tore them out of her book when he gave her the order on Miss Mather.

Mr. Magle said that Mr. Rourke, the restaurant keeper, was ready to go on the bond of Mr. Henley, and that the actor will be ready to take the part of Iachimo to-night. In the meanwhile, however, William Redmond is rehearsing the rôle, and will act it in the event of delay in securing Mr. Henley's release. Miss Mather and the company remained on the stage last night after the audience left, and went through a complete rehearsal.

TWO BIG FIRES IN SYRACUSE.

A Quarter of a Million Dollars Loss in One—A Brewery on Fire—Assistance Asked from Other Cities.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—A big fire which began at South Salina and Fayette Streets early this evening, was several times believed by the firemen to be under control, but owing to the violent wind became practically unmanageable, and at midnight had destroyed three large business blocks occupied by the New York Cloak House, Palmer's millinery house, Kimball Piano Company's Agency, Leiter Brothers' piano and jewelry house, and L. A. Witherill's dry goods establishment. Many other firms suffered extensive damage.

The loss will aggregate $250,000. A fire broke out at 1 o'clock in Kearney's Brewery, which, owing to lack of apparatus, will probably be a total loss. This is valued at about $25,000.

Messages have been sent to Oswego, Rochester, and other cities for apparatus.

THE INAUGURATION SUPPER.

Menu Which Will Be Served by a Philadelphia Caterer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Carl Essner of Philadelphia will furnish the supper at President McKinley's inaugural ball. Mr. Essner expects to serve 10,000 persons at the coming ball. Fully 50,000 pieces of china, 30,000 pieces of silver, and 10,000 napkins will be needed for the service of the supper. The supper will cost $1, wine extra. Here is the menu:

Raw oysters in ice.
Consomme in cups.
Broiled oysters. Oysters à la paulette.
Chicken cutlets Sweetbread patties.
Tarrapin.
Chicken salad. Lobster salad. Crab salad.
Tongue. Smithfield ham
Game pattie. Boned turkey.
Pate de foie gras.
Assorted sandwiches.
Lemon ices. Roman punch.
Vanilla and chocolate ice cream.
Fruit. Assorted cakes. Coffee.

This menu was considered the best of twenty-one that were submitted by competing caterers from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

The Cadets at the Inauguration.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 25.—New uniforms have been issued to the cadets in anticipation of their trip to Washington. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of the battalion, and the War Department has set apart the corridor on the fourth floor of the department building for its use. The officers will occupy adjacent rooms. The cadets will leave here on the 3d and will return the day after the inauguration. Col. Ernst is now in Washington, but is expected to return in a few days.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Two of Them Thrust into the Fire and Fatally Injured.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 25.—Two little girls were burned to death here yesterday before their parents' eyes.

About 10 o'clock a group of children were playing around the fire at the home of Manly Lawson, within a few hundred yards of the old encampment grounds. Suddenly one of the children was pushed headlong into the fire by a playmate, and almost in a second's time was enveloped in a mass of flames. The child was fatally burned before any assistance could be rendered.

Some time during the forenoon of the same day an accident very similar to the one above mentioned occurred near Golightly, at the home of Mr. Waters. Waters's little four-year-old girl was pushed into the fire while playing with a large shepherd dog. She was also fatally burned before her father could extinguish the flames, and at last accounts was dead.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED BY WINE.

Loss in the Liquid Exceeds the Loss to the House.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—Fire to-day partly destroyed the large dwelling of John Hauser. No water was available to fight the flames, but the firemen, to save the building, had recourse to the big wine vats of Mr. Hauser, and by putting the suction hose in them pumped wine upon the flames until the fire was out.

The fire started in the basement. Mr. Hauser was in the house at the time, and was caught by the flames. To rescue him the firemen had to cut a hole through the side of the building. The loss on the house is about $2,000, but the loss in wine was considerably greater. Mr. Hauser has extensive vineyards.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, continued cold, westerly winds.

The barometer has risen from the Lower Lake region southward to the East Gulf coast, and it has fallen in all other districts. It continues highest north of Montana, and is decidedly low in the lower St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, and it has risen slowly in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley and over the greater portion of the Lake regions. It continues below zero as far south as the Ohio Valley, and it is below freezing on the Texas coast and generally in the interior of the Gulf States. The weather is generally clear to-night, except in the St. Lawrence Valley, the Gulf States, and Central Rocky Mountain districts, where local snows are reported. The indications are that generally fair weather will prevail in the Central Valleys and on the Atlantic coast north of Florida. The temperature will continue low, but will rise slowly in the States of the Central and Upper Mississippi Valley. It will be much colder on the Southern Atlantic and East Gulf coasts, with freezing weather in Northern Florida Tuesday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	37	9	13
6 A. M.	37	7	11
9 A. M.	34	8	11
12 M.	42	12	15
4 P. M.	45	13	16
6 P. M.	42	10	15
9 P. M.	37	8	13
12 P. M.	36	6	12

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	13¼
Weather Bureau	10
Corresponding date 1896	39
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

A WAVE OF BITTER COLD

Twelve Degrees at Midnight, and Stil Colder Promised for the Next Two Days.

A DROP TO ZERO PREDICTED.

New York Not Alone Suffering, but a Large Part of the Country Also Troubled—Discomfort of a Sharp Wind.

The cold wave which struck the city night before last continued yesterday, and all day long it was bitter cold. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature was recorded at 5 degrees above zero, which is the same temperature recorded the day before Christmas. These two days have been the coldest of the season.

While yesterday was cold, and a biting wind, which came in gusts, swept over the city all day, it is promised by the Weather Bureau officials that the worst is yet to come. According to their predictions, it will be still colder to-day, and probably to-morrow, possibly falling below the zero mark.

From 5° above zero yesterday morning the temperature rose about 12 degrees by afternoon. As night grew apace the temperature began to drop again, and at midnight the Weather Bureau thermometer, on top of the Manhattan Life Building, registered 6° above zero, while THE TIMES thermometer, at the street level, registered 12°.

Everywhere in the United States, except along a strip of coast running from Cape Hatteras to Galveston, in Texas, the temperature was below the freezing point. The zero line extended across from Boston to Albany, thence receding to the lower Canadian peninsula and passing south as far as Texas, touching at Pittsburg and through Kentucky. It is said that much damage will follow the cold snap in the far South. It was extremely cold in the Northwest. At Detroit it registered 14 below, 20 at Chicago, and 28 at Duluth, while at White River, north of the Lake Superior region, it was reported as low as 40 below. The coldest place in the United States was at Havre, Montana. Snow fell in short flurries between Buffalo and Cleveland during the day.

Reports from Washington last night indicated an increased fall in the temperature, with blistering northwesterly winds.

EXTREME COLD IN NEW YORK.

The Thermometer Dropped to 30 Degrees Below Zero in Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The weather this morning beat the record of the Winter here for arctic cold, thermometers in this village registering from 26° to 30° below zero, and the mercury touching 32° below at Meacham and Saranac Lake.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The thermometer registered from 16° to 20° below zero here, and at other Northern New York points last night. A report from Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, makes the record 36° below zero at 4 A. M.

Hudson Frozen Over.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 25.—At 8 o'clock to-night it was 4° below zero here, and the thermometer was falling steadily at the rate of about a half degree an hour. The Hudson is frozen over from shore to shore. The ice is constantly growing thicker. A steamer going up the river became caught in the ice this evening about midway between Irvington and Dobbs Ferry. It is thought to be one of the Newburg Line, as that was the only line making an attempt to make trips.

CHICAGO'S FREEZING THOUSANDS.

Mayor Swift Calls for Subscriptions for Their Relief.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The people of Chicago in bodies and as individual citizens were aroused to-day to take prompt and generous action for the relief of the two-score thousand destitute inhabitants, whose suffering for want of fuel, food, and clothing has reached an extreme stage, as a result of the terrible cold wave which came upon the city Saturday, increasing in intensity until to-day it reached the lowest point officially recorded in a quarter of a century.

Between 5 and 7 o'clock this morning the Weather Bureau in the Auditorium tower, where it is warmer than on the street, recorded 20° below zero. Only once in the history of the bureau—Dec. 24, 1872, 23° below—has the temperature fallen lower. From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. there was a gradual rise, the range being 18° to 22°, but the relief was hardly felt when accompanied with a cutting wind from the northwest. The highest temperature for the day was 10° below zero, and to-night the mercury is moving slowly down again, with no hope of material relief held out for to-morrow.

Mayor Swift issued a proclamation this afternoon, according to his expressed intention yesterday, appealing in urgent language to all citizens who have the means to spare, to contribute at once money and supplies to prevent the starvation and freezing of unfortunate thousands. He urged the subscription of $100,000 as being none too much to afford the help needed. The funds of the charity organizations have become depleted, owing to the extra demands made upon them even during the mild weather which has prevailed here until a few days ago.

Soup houses and shelters will be established and maintained as long as necessary. A plan which the Mayor and Chief of Police Badenoch agreed upon at a conference to-day was immediately put into effect. The city will buy with the special fund food and fuel and distribute them on demand through the agency of the Police Department. This relief is to be afforded without the usual investigation until the regular charitable organizations are able to take up the work. All police stations have been thrown open to the homeless and to-night every one was crowded with refugees from the freezing air. The Mayor's proclamation is the first of the kind to be issued in twenty-five years.

THE COLD WAVE IN THE WEST.

Freezing Weather Recorded All over the Section.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25.—At 8 o'clock this morning, the mercury stood at 15 2-10° below zero, and at noon it had not raised much. Reports from the State show that the arctic weather is general.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 25.—The cold wave shows no signs of abatement. The mercury

this morning, and the indications are for continued cold.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 25.—The temperature is 1° colder here than it was yesterday, being 13° below, which is the coldest at this point in two years.
Pitiful stories of want and destitution are coming to the attention of the authorities, aggravated by the intense cold. The city authorities to-day had over 1,000 families to provide coal for, in addition to food and clothing.
There is a report to-night that a woman and baby have been frozen to death at Oak Hill, a suburb of the city. Several persons were seriously injured by bursting water backs, and one child may not recover from injuries received.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 25.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 20° below zero.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 25.—The weather today is the coldest Colorado has experienced in several years. The thermometer registered 10° below zero.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The thermometer registered 9 degrees below zero at 5 o'clock this morning. There is much suffering among the poor in the suburbs.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 25.—At 10 o'clock last evening the temperature was 12 degrees below zero, and at 8 o'clock this morning it was 10 degrees below. There is great suffering in the city, where gas is used for fuel, the pressure having been reduced to a minimum. All the schools were dismissed at an early hour, it being impossible to keep the buildings warm.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—This morning the mercury recorded 20 degrees below zero. The relief organizations of the city are overwhelmed with applications for help from the suffering unemployed, and there is much distress that cannot be allievated.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 25.—The Government thermometer here to-day registered 32 degrees below zero, but private instruments were much lower. There is no wind. It is 51 degrees below on the ranges at Virginia, 42 at Tower, 40 at Ely, and 28 at Two Harbors.

BELOW ZERO IN THE SOUTH.

Much Suffering Among the Poor People in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—The cold wave which reached here Saturday night continues to-day, and the mercury remains close to zero, with high wind but no snow. The suffering among the poorer classes of people is intense, and last night over 400 unfortunates were sheltered at the police stations.
Reports received to-day show that the cold wave extends south to Texas and west to the Rocky Mountains.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The temperature dropped to 3° below zero at 4 o'clock this morning.

Fifty-two Degrees Below Zero.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The coldest weather of the season prevailed throughout Ontario to-day. The lowest temperature reported to-day was 52° below, at White River, in the northwestern part of the Province.

VETERAN CLUB EXTENSION.

The Seventh Regiment Organization Widens Its Field.

The Seventh Regiment Veteran Club adopted the proposed scheme of extension after a protracted but harmonious meeting last evening.
By its action the club name is changed to the Military Club of New York, and the qualifications for membership are rendered much less exclusive.
The new by-laws were adopted in the form in which they had been drawn up under the direction of Col. E. G. Arthur. They provide that the total membership be limited to 1,000 resident and 500 non-resident members. The entrance fee will be $50 for resident members and $25 for non-resident members. For resident members the annual dues are to be $40, and for non-resident members $15. Life membership may be secured on payment of $500.
Something more than a membership extension is intended by the new organization. The club will attempt to be of benefit to the public service. Papers and addresses containing valuable instruction on military topics will be presented at the club meetings. Under the new by-laws membership is open to officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, regular and volunteer, and members and former members of the National Guard.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The Forty-fourth of the Organization in This City.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city and the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Twenty-third Street Branch were celebrated last evening at the hall of the Twenty-third Street Building.
President Cleveland H. Dodge presided, and reports from the General Treasurer, the Twenty-third Street branch Treasurer, and an abstract of the annual report were made. The general association has finished the year with a balance of $6.10, after expending $46,675.90. The total membership is 7,300, daily average attendance, 5,602, and 4,650 situations have been secured for young men. For 1897 the estimated budget calls for $21,900.
After singing and prayer the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, spoke. He was followed by Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt. "I have appointed," he said, "a number of men to the police force from among your ranks. It is a new experience for a Police Commissioner of New York to say this to a Young Men's Christian Association. There are two qualities that we wish to develop in our officers, that they be dead game and honest. If a man lacks either he is useless as a policeman and well nigh as a good citizen."

IN FAVOR OF GAS REFORM.

Speakers at Cooper Union Declare for Municipal Ownership.

The resolutions adopted by the mass meeting in Cooper Union last night, called by the "Ex-Gas Employes' and Gas Consumers' Benefit Association," were for dollar gas, but most of the speeches and applause were for municipal ownership.
Henry Nichols presided, and introduced Senator Bixby, who read the resolutions for dollar gas and ultimate municipal ownership. Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn recited the arguments for municipal ownership, and told of the corruption that attends franchise bargaining, the failure of competition, the opportunity of the lobby, and the experience in reduced prices in cities that have tried the municipal experiment.
James O'Brien, leader of the Young Democracy, said: "Cut loose from the whole lot of statesmen; whether they're racing horses in England or going to the Senate, they're against the common people. Organize and stick together for the people to own the franchises."
Alderman Benjamin Tall told how hard it is for the Aldermen to cope with the astuteness of the corporations. He favored fuel gas because it is cheaper for the poor people than coal bought in small measures, more convenient every way, and would save the city a good part of $800,000 a year for carrying away ashes. Dollar gas is an illogical makeshift, and public ownership the only remedy for admitted evils, he declared.
The other speakers were Prof. H. E. Lippincott, Alfred B. Cruikshank of Brooklyn, and Thaddeus L. Wakeman. Other meetings will be held in the same series.

ROBERT BURNS'S BIRTHDAY

SCOTCHMEN CELEBRATE THE DAY WITH FEAST AND SONG.

"God Save the Queen" Sung at Delmonico's in Compliment to the Flag Under Which the Poet Was Born.

It was the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns yesterday, and Scotchmen from all parts of the city enjoyed, under the auspices of the different Scotch societies, "a nicht wi' Burns in song and story." The Burns Society celebrated the day with a dinner at Delmonico's, deserting, for the first time in its twenty-six years of existence, its original gathering place in Liberty Street. The New York Scottish Society entertained a large company at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, with a programme selected from the works of the "plowboy poet," and the Caledonian Club gave a dinner at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue.
At all of the meetings the sentiment was Scotch, and the songs and toasts were all in memory of the Scotch poet, and the man to whom the Gaelic accent was strange found himself at a discount.

The Burns Society.

When President Charles P. McClelland arose, at the close of the dinner of the Burns Society, at Delmonico's, to announce the toasts and introduce the speakers, he was facing nearly 100 Scotchmen and Scottish-Americans, half as many again as attended the dinner last year. He attributed the satisfactory increase in numbers to the move the society had made up town, and prophesied that in another twelve months it would tax the capacity of the largest hall in the city to accommodate them.
Before the speechmaking began, somebody suggested that, out of compliment to Great Britain, "God Save the Queen" be sung. It was sung standing, and then in response to a general call for something purely Scotch, John Reid sang "Rantin' Rovin' Robin," and responded to an encore with "Scots Wha Hae." R. W. Dawson rendered "Jenie's Dream," and then the Rev. B. D. Hahn of Springfield, Mass., was called to answer the toast of the evening, "Robert Burns."
Mr. Hahn began with an apology for not having been born in Scotland and for speaking without an accent. He said he had studied the land through the words of the poet, and loved it well. He held that Burns is worthy to rank with Milton and Shakespeare.
"We shall most clearly distinguish the qualities of Burns's poetry," he said, "by comparison. Another poet as notable as Burns has arisen in the last generation. He is a man of phenomenal descriptive and epic power. He is in all artistic respects the antithesis of Burns. Lord Tennyson was of a different class by birth; of the schools by training; stately by habit; a dweller of Arcadia by choice. Burns is graphic. His descriptions are not extended. His muse neither halts nor lingers with a picture. Tennyson stands apart and describes; he contemplates; you are a spectator. But with Burns you are a participant in the scene. You are in the driver's seat and the road is blurred under you with swiftness. As a contemplative poet, Tennyson loves what is remote in history, profound in thought, subtle in experience. His themes are romantic, they are glorified and softened by historical haze or twilight deeps of the soul. His muse has a lineage and she is conscious of it. She has had advantages and is armed with diplomas. The universities, laboratories, and museums are open to her. But this 'tight, outlandish hizzie, braw,' this 'wildly witty,' supple jade, with that starfire in her eyes, was left to Burns, a foundling; grew up unchristened; and even now her foot is soiled from the field and her robe is dewy from the bracken."
The other speakers were John Foord, to the toast "Scotland"; David Mitchell, to "The Land We Live In"; David A. Munro, to "Scottish Literature," and John Reid, to "Sir Walter Scott."
Among those present were D. G. Hawthorne, John F. Goldsbury, Alexander Cooper, J. R. Cuming, J. Coriles Lawrence, G. Austin Morrison, the Rev. David Pendleton, S. B. Griffin, John Weir, Charles R. Miller, Duncan McG. Crerar, W. H. Riding, Charles Heaton, Nugent Robinson, G. D. F. Leith, P. G. Thebaud, and Lieut. E. Dutton, United States Navy.

New York Scottish Society.

At the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall a large audience applauded the programme provided for their entertainment by the New York Scottish Society. The selections, all from the works of Burns, included the songs: "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Maut," "Afton Water," "Scots Wha' Hae," "Bonnie Doon," "Auld Lang Syne," "There Was a Lad," "Of a' the Airts," "My Nannie's Awa," "My Heart's in the Highlands," "My Heart Is Sair," "John Anderson, My Jo," "My Love Is Like a Red, Red Rose," "The De'il's Awa," and the recitations, "Address to a Haggis" and "Tam o' Shanter."
Robert Dunlop, President of the society, made a brief address and introduced the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., of Newark, who spoke on Burns and his work.
The performers were Miss Janet S. McEwen, Miss Jessie Howard Matteson, George W. Campbell, J. M. G. Brown, W. B. Laing, and the Scottish Male Quartet, William Hall, Archibald Gray, John Millar, and Charles Geekie.
Every number was encored, and it was past midnight when the entertainment was concluded.

Caledonians Feast and Dance.

The Caledonian Club entertained its friends at a supper and dance at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night. There was a large attendance. Beside each of the covers served was a sprig of dried heather imported from Scotland and wired for use as a buttonhole bouquet. The dining and dancing halls were decorated with pictures of Burns and festoons of tartan bunting.
The event of the supper was the serving of the haggis. It was carried around the table, escorted by the officers of the club and preceded by a Highlander in costume playing the bagpipes.
There were no set speeches. President James Robb made a brief speech; the Rev. David Mitchell recited; David Kay repeated Burns's famous "Address to a Haggis," and Robert Grant sang "There was a lad was born in Kyle," and "the Star-Spangled Banner."
The sole toast of the evening, "Robert Burns," was drank standing and in silence. Dancing was kept up until what Burns would have called the "wee sma' hours."

Prof. Van Hise Declines.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—Prof. Charles R. Van Hise, at the head of the geological department at the State University, who had been asked to assume the management of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington at a salary of $5,000 per year, to-day announced that he could not accept the offer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MELROSE, Mass., Jan. 25.—The Melrose High School building was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $20,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—The Heath homestead, owned by Edmund F. Heath, was burned to-day. Loss, $10,500.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the residence of Thomas Mathis, at New Gretna. Loss, $6,000.

CRANFORD, N. J., Jan. 25.—The Cranford Casino, occupied by the Cranford Country Club, was burned this evening. Loss, $16,000.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 25.—The Joliet Economy Light and Power Company's building was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $75,000.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 25.—The St. James Hotel was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000, with insurance of half that amount. The guests of the hotel lost all of their personal effects.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Jan. 25.—One of the Elk Tanning Company's large tanneries, situated at Curwensville, was destroyed by fire to-day.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The business houses of Johnson Mansfield, C. Lynch, P. Andrews, and Charles Johnson were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $75,000.

RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., Jan. 25.—Fire last night destroyed the building of the First State Bank, Post Office, Hunt & Wyer, Bangs & Co., Joseph Paradis, and several others. Loss, $40,000.

MINISTER WILLIS'S FUNERAL.

There Will Be No Parade, on Account of the Severe Cold Weather.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—The body of Albert L. Willis, late Minister to Hawaii, is at the home of his brother-in-law, W. H. Dulaney. Only members of the family are admitted to the house. In obedience to the wishes of Mrs. Willis, the casket has not been uncovered, and will not be. The funeral services will take place to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock at the First Christian Church, and the burial, in Cave Hill Cemetery, will be private.
This is by request of Mrs. Willis, who thinks that the weather is too cold for the members of the various secret and other societies of which Mr. Willis was a member to escort the body to the grave.
The flags of the Custom House were at halfmast to-day and all of the public offices will be closed until noon to-morrow. The services at the church will be conducted by the Rev. E. L. Howell, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Reverdy Estill of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Willis is a member.

DEATH OF JOSEPH DAVIS.

He Was a Contractor for the Virginia State Prison Labor.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.—Mr. Joseph Davis, who died yesterday in Buffalo, N. Y., was the general manager of the Davis Shoe Company of Boston, but spent most of his time in this city. This company had a contract with the Virginia State prison here, under which they employed about 600 convicts in the manufacture of shoes.
Prior to 1880, the time when this contract was entered into with the Davis Shoe Company, the Virginia penitentiary was far from being a self-supporting institution. This contract, though, was the inauguration of a system which proved to be very profitable. From annually falling behind the Virginia prison, it is claimed, became not only self-supporting, but during the past few years has yielded the Commonwealth a large income. The revenues from this source during the past year amounted to over $50,000. It was Mr. Davis who at the last session of the Legislature called the attention of a committee to the poor character of the food given the convicts at the penitentiary. The agitation of this matter attracted considerable attention at the time.
For several years past there has been a determined fight made to break up the contract system of convict labor. Mr. Davis, however, by his suavity and influence, did much toward preventing this fight from being won. There is, however, a movement now on foot to make a better fight against the use of convict labor in competition with honest workmen. Before he came here Mr. Davis had a contract with the Maryland penitentiary. He was also largely interested in similar contracts in other States.

POLITICIANS IN A FREE FIGHT.

Twenty Prominent Trenton Men Struggle in a Barroom.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—There was a free fight in a saloon here this evening, in which a number of members of the Board of Freeholders and prominent politicians participated. Fists, beer glasses, and chairs figured as weapons.
Justice Gummere of the Supreme Court ford Coleman, and John H. Scudder a committee to investigate alleged fraudulent acts and extravagance on the part of the Board of Freeholders in building stone roads in the Town of Hopewell and other towns. The Justice ordered the investigation to go back six years.
John Englebright is a contractor living in Hopewell Township. He was one of three men who made affidavits in support of the petition asking for the appointment of a commission. Freeholder Eberhard Vollmer of this city and some of the other Freeholders have not been backward in intimating that Englebright was directly responsible for and instigated the present trouble.
Englebright was among those who were in the saloon late this afternoon. Vollmer and he became involved in a discussion, and Englebright called Vollmer a liar. Vollmer responded in far stronger and unprintable language. Englebright's response was to hurl a beer glass at Vollmer. The glass struck Vollmer in the face.
The men closed and fought. Each had friends, and all joined in. Within two minutes after the beer glass was hurled twenty of the most prominent politicians of the county were engaged in a free-for-all fight in the barroom. Many of them tried to act as peacemakers, but their reception was such that they retorted in turn. The battle lasted fully ten minutes. During that time a number of eyes were blackened and noses made to bleed. After the fight was over an effort was made to hush the matter up.

A DANCE AT MR. GERRY'S.

About 300 Invitations, and a Cotillion Led by Mr. Dyer.

One of the prettiest and most successful private dances of the season was that given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. The invitations were limited to about 300, and there was no very great attempt made either in the way of floral decorations or cotillion favors. The guests did not begin arriving until after 11 o'clock, most of them having previously attended the opera. They were received by Mrs. and the Misses Gerry in the big salon on the west side. There was desultory dancing until supper, which was served a little after 12 in the great dining hall, at small tables.
The whole of the great hallway, which is reached by two beautifully carved, short staircases from the front door, was lined with palms. The art gallery on the south side of the house was transformed into a ballroom for the occasion, and decorated with roses and orchids. The conservatory, which leads off the art gallery, was thrown open and used as a "sitting-out" room, many cozy little nooks having been made for the purpose.
The cotillion began at about 1:30 o'clock. It was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Gerry. The favors consisted of colored sashes and small fancy trinkets. The dancing continued until about 4 o'clock, at which time a light buffet luncheon was served.
The guests included Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Katharine Duer, Mr. Atherton Blight, the Misses Blight, Mr. J. J. Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Brooks, Egerton Winthrop, Thomas Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Neilson.

PACIFIED CUBAN PROVINCES.

The Spanish Legation Thinks the Insurrection Is About Over in the Island of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—"The most important news that we have yet received from Cuba," said Mr. Du Bosc, the first Secretary of the Spanish Legation, to-day, "reached us by cable from Madrid last night. It is a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, embodying the material points of a dispatch sent to him by the Captain General at Havana. The Duke's dispatch reads as follows:
"'Gen. Weyler, at the head of fourteen battalions, has traversed the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, compelling the principal rebel chiefs to fly to Las Villas, abandoning their horses in the River Hanabana, many of the fugitives perishing in Maritimas. Weyler considers that in Havana and Matanzas there are no longer any great organized bands to disperse, and that both provinces may be considered almost entirely pacified. The sugar properties in the rear of the troops have already begun to grind.'
"This information the Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, authorizes me to give to the United Associated Presses," continued Mr. Du Bosc. "Aside from the fact that it comes from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it has been confirmed from several other sources, and may be relied upon as being entirely correct. The Legation is very particular not to give out news officially that cannot be fully substantiated. This is the second dispatch that the Legation has made public in two months. The other was the announcement of Maceo's death, which was at first denied here and in New York, and afterward, when it could be no longer denied, his death was imputed to treachery.
"I should explain," Mr. Du Bosc went on, "that Gen. Weyler started on his present trip about eight days ago. The Province of Pinar del Rio has been under practical subjection ever since the death of Maceo; the only revolutionists now there are a few scattered guerrilla bands. The Province of Santa Clara can hardly be said to have ever been in revolt, and as a result we now have four provinces in which there is little if any disturbance. When the new reforms for Cuba are promulgated, as they probably will be within the next fortnight, they will be put into effect in all the six provinces in Cuba as soon as the machinery for taking the census, which is a condition precedent to the reforms, can be established.
"You ask if the Cubans are ready for these new measures. I have no hesitancy in replying in the affirmative. The only people who oppose the reforms and desire a continuation of the revolution are the patriots in New York. The rebels in Cuba are anxious for peace. In my opinion the days of the insurrection are numbered."

Benefit for Wounded Cubans.

A number of society women who are interested in the Cuban cause are arranging for a benefit, to be held at the Waldorf early next month, and which will partake of the dual character of musicale and conference. There will be speeches, music, and a general talk. The purpose is to raise funds for the sick and wounded in insurgent hospitals whom not even the Red Cross Society may reach. Mrs. G. Van Cortlandt Hamilton is Secretary of the committee which has the affair in charge, and among the patronesses are Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Roger L. Pryor, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Thomas McLean, Mrs. Francis E. Johnson, Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Mrs. George Shrady, Mrs. J. Mulenberg Bailey, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Leon Harvier, Mrs. Oliver S. Nells, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. John H. V. Arnold, Mrs. James W. Randall, Mrs. Henry C. Cushing, Mrs. Edwards Hall, Mrs. Charles Burroughs Green, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. William Cumming Strong, and Mrs. John Stanton.

Rumored Transfer of Roloff Case.

Regarding the report from Baltimore that the Government would seek to transfer the cases of Gen. Roloff and Dr. J. J. Luis from New York to Baltimore, Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, said yesterday that he had no information on the subject. The hearing is set for Saturday next before Commissioner Shields. The filibuster steamer Woodall sailed from Baltimore on the expedition with which Gen. Roloff and Dr. Luis are said to have been connected, and for that reason, the reporter stated, an indictment would be sought there in order that the trials might be had in the Federal Court at Baltimore. United States District Attorney Macfarlane said yesterday that he knew nothing of the matter.

Hopeful Word from Garcia.

A letter was received at the Cuban Junta yesterday from Gen. Calixto Garcia, who has command of the insurgent forces in Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Garcia writes that the insurgents have complete control of the province, and that the Spaniards do not attempt to enter it with a lesser force than 7,000 or 8,000 men. Gen. Garcia expresses the opinion that the end cannot be far off.

Senor Giberga Comes from Cuba.

Señor Octavio Giberga, a former leader of the Liberal Spanish Party in Cuba, arrived in New York on the steamship Seguranca yesterday morning from Havana. Last night he attended a meeting of Cubans in Brooklyn.

Many White Cap Letters.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 25.—A number of persons have received threatening letters of late, signed "White Caps." One of the letters was sent to a prominent young grocery merchant, and told that his manners at a recent party were "actually silly," and if he did not stop his disgraceful actions he would be cowhided. A young lady was threatened with horsewhipping if she was seen again in company with a certain "dude." In another letter a barber, who is quite popular among the ladies, was called a "cad" and ordered to leave town or leave certain women alone. The mother of the girl who received the letter made a complaint to the Post Office authorities, and they will make an investigation.

Free Bridge Bill in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25.—The lower house of the Arkansas Legislature to-day passed the Free Bridge bill, authorizing the County Judge of this (Pulaski) County to fix tolls and assign them to take up any overdue bridge warrants issued for building the bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock. The bill was passed with the toll provision in order to secure the Groton Bridge and Construction Company of Groton, N. Y., against possibility of loss in the event of default by the county in the payment of any of its yearly installments on the bridge. The passage of the measure through the House is a decided victory for the company and friends of the structure in this city. The bill has strong opposition, but it will go through the Senate. The cost of the bridge was $225,000.

Old age

comes early to the clothes that are dragged up and down over the wash-board. It's ruinous. Nothing else uses them up so thoroughly and so quickly.

This wear and tear, that tells so on your pocket, ought to be stopped. Get some Pearline—use it just as directed—no soap with it—and see how much longer the clothes last, and how much easier and quicker the work is. Pearline saves the rubbing.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. 613 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Government on the International Monetary Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In reply to an interrogation in the House of Commons to-day as to the intentions of the Government in regard to their co-operation in any movement designed to bring about an international monetary conference, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, stated that there was no probability that the Government would take the initiative in any such movement.
Mr. Balfour was then asked whether, in the event of the summoning of such a conference, a fair proportion of bimetallists would be appointed as representatives thereon. To this question Mr. Balfour replied that it would be premature to discuss the composition of a conference which, so far as he knew, had not yet even been proposed.
A meeting of the Irish National Party in Parliament was held to-day at which Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, offered a resolution declaring that every member of the Irish Parliamentary Party must loyally aid in carrying out the policy of the majority under the pain of expulsion from the party organization. The resolution was adopted.

DEATH OF EDITH WYNNE.

Soprano Singer Who Was Much Esteemed in London.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Edith Wynne, a soprano singer, died at Kensington yesterday.

Miss Edith Wynne was born in Wales, at Holywell, and at the age of nine sang at a concert in that town. Subsequently she studied under Miss Whitnall—afterward known as Mrs. Scarisbrick—at Liverpool, and from time to time sang with much success in concerts in Lancashire and Yorkshire.
In 1862 she made her first appearance in London, but decided to pursue her studies in Italy before again appearing in London. During the last ten years she was a permanent favorite in London, and sang at the Philharmonic, the Crystal Palace, the St. James, Exeter, and Albert Hall concerts nearly every season.

Nansen Coming to America.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Chronicle will tomorrow state that Dr. Fridjof Nansen, the celebrated arctic explorer, will deliver a series of lectures in the United States next Autumn.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—The Grand Duchess Xenia, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and wife of the Grand Duke Alexander Michallovitch, gave birth to a son to-day.
CAIRO, Jan. 25.—An Egyptian commission appointed for the purpose has started on a tour of the various Red Sea ports to arrange precautionary measures against the bubonic plague which is raging in Bombay and other parts of India.
ROME, Jan. 25.—The Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister of Italy, has sent his son to London on a private mission to Lord Salisbury, the object of which is supposed to be to obtain the concert of Great Britain with Italy for the relief of the Italian garrison at Kassala.
LONDON, Jan. 25.—The formal enthronement of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, who was appointed Bishop of London to succeed the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Tempie, the latter having been elevated to the office of Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, has been fixed to take place on Jan. 30.

MISS BRECKINRIDGE A LAWYER.

She Was Made a Member of the Kentucky Bar Yesterday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 25.—Miss Sophronisba Breckinridge, daughter of ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, was to-day sworn in by Circuit Judge Parker as a member of the Fayette County Bar. Miss Breckinridge only last Saturday qualified to practice before the Court of Appeals, she being the first woman to receive the honor.
She is the eldest daughter of Col. Breckinridge, and inherits her love for the law from the Breckinridge family, some member of which has been a prominent lawyer since the Colonel's fourth generation. Her brother, Desha, who did such valiant service for his father during his struggle in trying to get back to Congress, has entered journalism, having taken charge of The Morning Herald here. Miss Nisba, as she is commonly called, will at present study in the office of Breckinridge & Shelby, her father being the senior member of the firm, and John T. Shelby, the grandson of Kentucky's first Governor, the junior member.
Miss Nisba is about thirty-two years old, has a strong, clear voice, and some of the eloquence of her father. She is quiet and unassuming in her manners, and has a host of friends. She was graduated from the Kentucky State College, being the first of her sex to receive the honor. She is well-known in Washington, where she taught in the public schools for some months.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

KINGSTON, Jan. 25.—John Quigley, sixty-four years old, was killed to-day by a fall in his icehouse.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The second annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers will begin in this city to-morrow.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—J. C. Wahl, a wealthy retired shoemaker, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself. He was seventy-two years old.
BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The coal barge Charter Oak, Capt. G. A. Hendricksen, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of 1,400 tons of bituminous coal consigned to F. O. Odiorne & Co. of this city for the Fitchburg Railroad, foundered Saturday morning off Fire Island. The crew escaped in a dory.
ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The attorneys for Martin V. Strait, the Elmira murderer, now in Auburn Prison under sentence of death the week beginning Jan. 31, received a dispatch from Albany this morning stating that Gov. Black had refused to grant a reprieve. Papers of appeal have been drawn up and will be filed soon.
DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Charles W. Finn of Partridge, Pine County, Minn., died in a sleeping car just before his train reached here this morning. Finn was on his way from St. Paul, where he had been in a hospital, to Niagara Falls, where his sister lives. He was about fifty years old, and had been a sufferer from dropsy.
BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., Jan. 25.—A frame building in West Brattleborough was destroyed by fire early this morning, and Le Roy Amidon, seventeen years old, lost his life. The boy roomed in the building. He had got out safely, but re-entered to get his effects, and was suffocated. The property destroyed by the fire was valued at $6,000.
ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following civil service appointments have been announced: John B. Van Patten of Claverack, Special Agent in the State Excise Department, salary, $1,200; Miss Grace M. Barrows of Albany, stenographer in the Manhattan Hospital; salary, $480; Henry S. Knight of Lansingburg, Junior Examiner in the State Regents' Department; salary, $600.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—8:10 A. M.—53 Orchard Street; Morris Tulinsky; damage trifling.
—8:15 A. M.—27 West Thirty-sixth Street; Dr. Thomas Bradley; damage, $50.
—8:15 A. M.—South side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue; hotel; Mrs. Schramer; damage, $200.
—8:20 A. M.—117 Norfolk Street; Louis Hirschwitz; tenement; damage trifling.
—10:15 A. M.—430 West Seventeenth Street; chimney; no damage.
—10:20 A. M.—2,443 Third Avenue; Frederick K. Schmidt's cigar store; damage, $200.
—12:10 P. M.—79 Marion Street; Brown & Wisser, paper bags; damage, $200.
—2 P. M.—13 Jones Street; chimney; damage, $15.
—2:20 P. M.—4 Powell Place; James Kydd and others; damage, $5,000.
—3:15 P. M.—Wagner Buffet Car Company, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Sheridan Avenue; damage, $50.
—5:23 P. M.—880 Fifth Avenue; Dr. Webb; damage trifling.
—8:30 P. M.—351 West Thirty-ninth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $10.
11:50 P. M.—10 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Lottie Gabriel; damage, $100.

CITY TREASURER RESIGNS.

Complication in Minneapolis Caused by Bank Failures.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 25.—City Treasurer Haugen, re-elected last November, has failed to secure bondsmen, and today resigned.
About $200,000 in city funds is deposited in broken banks, and this the city will be forced to look out for, legal technicalities releasing Haugen's old bondsmen. The work of checking up his books has begun.
Mr. Haugen has been Treasurer four years. He has lost considerable money through bank failures, and his present embarrassment is the cause of his inability to secure bondsmen. He has handled about $16,000,000 during the last four years of depression.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John Cadwalader of Philadelphia is at the Windsor.
—A. A. Maginnis of New Orleans is at the Marlborough.
—Capt. E. W. Very of Washington is at the Hoffman.
—Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.
—Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo and Bryce Allan of Boston are at the Waldorf.
—C. M. Everest of Rochester and Frederick Bode of Chicago are at the Netherland.
—John C. Welles of Elmira, C. P. Hatch of Newport, and William Wilkens of Rochester are at the Everett.
—Alfred L. Aiken of Boston, Charles F. Stearns of Providence, and E. V. Stoddard of Rochester are at the Murray Hill.
—A. W. Kelsey of Philadelphia, E. C. Harmon of Cleveland, and William Mason of Binghamton are at the Westminster.
—R. H. Wallace of Utica, E. H. Martin of Boston, Elmer Washburn of Chicago, and E. N. Peck of Albany are at the Grand Union.
—W. H. Boyce of Albany, John L. Humbert of Syracuse, Lot Clark of Boston, and C. H. Ulrich of Philadelphia are at the Park Avenue.
—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester, and the Rev. Dr. Murkland of Baltimore, are at the Holland.
—Karl Howard of Oakland, Cal.; R. A. Barker of Liverpool, England; Mrs. H. G. Armstrong, England; E. J. Butler of Staten Island, George F. Conklin of Atlantic City, N. J., are at the Brevoort.
—Ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, Lieut. Gov. William Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont, Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg, and Edwin Warfield of Baltimore are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out of Town Firms Now in the City.

—Beall, G. S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods, silks, and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.
—Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell millinery; Hoffman House.
—Blumenthal Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Blumenthal, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
—Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats and caps, Park Avenue Hotel.
—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. S. Lloyd, handkerchiefs, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.
—Courtney, Case & Gravelle Co., Butte, Mon.; J. N. Gravelle, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hoffman House.
—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. Niven, notions, laces, and fancy goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.
—Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; D. L. Gibb, cloaks and suits, ladies' and infants' wear, 56 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
—Desbecker, Weil & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Desbecker, woolens; D. Desbecker, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. B. Harris, upholstery goods; 120 Franklin Street.
—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Bonney represents, 481 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, boys' clothing; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. D. Berry, shoes, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics,

TAXES ON INHERITANCES

VIEWS ON STATE CONTROLLER ROBERTS'S PLAN.

It Does Not Meet with the Approval of Francis M. Scott, Mayor Strong, and Edward P. Barker—James C. Carter's Ideas.

Divergent opinions are held by citizens of this city on the plan proposed by State Controller James A. Roberts to increase the inheritance tax.

The Controller's suggestion, as contained in his annual report, an abstract of which was given in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, is to levy a sliding tax on estates which will begin with 5 per cent. on estates of $1,000,000 and less than $2,000,000. Estates of $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 are to be taxed 10 per cent., and estates of $3,000,000 and over are to pay a tax of 15 per cent.

This is a big increase in the tax rate, and if it had been levied three years ago, when the present law became operative, and if the assessments could have been collected, the amount taken would have been more than $27,000,000, instead of $8,684,187, the sum actually paid.

Francis M. Scott.

Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel, when asked for his views on the subject, said:

"I do not think the plan practicable. It would have the effect of driving out of New York City and State the very rich people who would be subject to it. I have no doubt that if such a tax were levied every man who has an estate of more than a million would at once leave this State and take up his residence elsewhere, where his property would not be so heavily assessed.

"The very rich people could easily retain their business interests in New York while having their residences elsewhere, and thus evade the law. The ultimate result would be, of course, to throw a still heavier burden of taxation upon the poor and those of moderate means.

"As to the best means of reaching personal property for purposes of taxation, that is a large problem, and many fruitless efforts have been made to slove it. I should not care to give now an opinion on that part of Mr. Roberts's report and proposition; but I have very decided and distinct views on the question of an inheritance tax. A heavy increase of that tax would not only fail to accomplish the object for which it is proposed to advance it by a rapidly increasing scale, but it would drive out our rich people and shift their present burdens upon the well-to-do and the poor."

Mayor William L. Strong.

Mayor William L. Strong said: "I think our present law on the subject is fair enough and good enough. I am opposed to the increase of the inheritance tax, as proposed by Controller Roberts. It is my opinion that property should be taxed in the lifetime of its owner, but when he dies the heirs should be allowed some opportunity to enjoy it. The present tax is satisfactory, I think."

Edward P. Barker, President of the Tax Department, said he was strongly opposed to the scheme or taxation proposed by Controller Roberts.

"If the Legislature would give us the right to tax ourselves, and let the rest of the State look out for its own interest, the matter would be entirely different," he declared. "But as we have no local option in taxation I am heartily opposed to the plan. A large majority of the great fortunes in this country are to be found in New York. The burden of taxation that Controller Roberts proposes to place upon the owners of these fortunes would, therefore, fall most heavily on this city. It is already overtaxed to pay part of the State's share of current expenses, and this scheme would only increase this burden.

"The people throughout the State are too apt to turn to New York City for relief whenever crops fail or times are hard. This would afford another opportunity for 'plucking' us. I am opposed to the scheme."

James C. Carter.

James C. Carter said that Mr. Roberts's premises are correct and his propositions reasonable.

"The taxes paid by the very rich," said he, "should be materially increased. Considering the manner in which the combined burden of taxation, including State and National, now falls in this country, I think it just and expedient that in some form the large accumulations of wealth should be made to contribute much more than they now do.

"The people of the country pay annually for the support of the Federal Government $500,000,000. This tax is collected entirely by duties upon imports or by internal revenue duties upon domestic manufactures. In each instance these taxes are paid by the consumers on a rule which pays no attention whatever to the ability to pay, which is the true rule, and ought to be observed as far as possible in all cases.

"This $500,000,000 of Federal tax constitutes a very heavy burden on the poor. The extent of the burden diminishes as the amount of wealth or of income increases, and in the case of large fortunes it is so small as not to be appreciable. So it may be said with truth that such fortunes are untaxed, as far as Federal tax goes.

"This inequality, arising from our complex mode of defraying all public expenses, should be in some manner redressed, and it may be redressed without injustice to the wealthy classes by imposing taxes which would fall on them especially, and fall on them in proportion to their means. The best means of effecting this object, theoretically, would be by the income tax, but there is serious objection to that, arising from the difficulty in estimating and collecting it, and the temptation it affords to concealment and fraud.

"The imposition of the inheritance tax on the scale suggested by Mr. Roberts is another method by which the same object can be reached, but there are objections to this also. It makes its exactions, not out of the annual income of the country, which should be the rule, but out of the capital of the country, which is an objectionable thing. It may, indeed, be said that it takes what it takes from the income of the country, but it takes it only at long intervals. This, however, is only another mode of stating the same objection. One or the other of these methods should be employed, no matter what the objections may be.

Some Objections Considered.

"The objections to neither are so great as they are to our present tax on personal property. The difficulties of collecting an inheritance tax, and the temptations which that tax would afford to concealment and perjury are not nearly so great as in the case of the income tax, and to some minds this would entirely do it in addition.

"Objections to this sort of legislation on the score that it is class legislation, and makes a difference in its application between the rich and the poor, are of no weight whatever. There is in fact a tremendous difference between the very rich and the poor, and a failure to sufficiently recognize it is the source of the inequality about which complaint is made. Where people spend their whole income, taxation is sensibly felt as a burden, and felt in proportion to the degree of economy which is otherwise practiced.

"But when a person, after gratifying every necessary want and every luxurious desire besides, still has a large income untouched, of which the only use that can be made is to further swell a fortune already large, there are strong public reasons for making this excess contribute in an increasing ratio to public needs.

"In case of the lineal inheritance there are reasons why the interests of lineal descendants should be more leniently considered. The lineal descendants generally depend on the property, which it is proposed to still further tax, and they may even have aided in its accumulation. They therefore have greater claims upon it.

"In the case of the collateral inheritors, conditions are otherwise. Here the inheritances or successions in most cases are very nearly in the nature of gifts, and there are no special reasons why the law should show particular tenderness toward these. The conditions which should govern here are not so much the claim of individuals as the claims of the public. Heavy taxation of inheritances is a heavy charge on public capital, and tends to embarrass and burden public industries. This should always be avoided in taxation."

DISCUSSION AT ALBANY.

The Question of Constitutionality Interests the Legislators.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Controller Roberts's report, in which he charges extravagance in the use of public money, and suggests a graded inheritance tax to increase the State's revenue, has attracted careful attention from legislators who have appropriation bills.

The policy of cutting down appropriations meets the approval of Gov. Black. Before it was promulgated by the Controller, representatives of his office were in consultation with the Governor, who laid down the policy of economy in plain English.

The Controller's proposition for a largely increased tax on inheritances has been laid before some members of both houses with a view to securing the legislation necessary to make it effective, and a bill to accomplish this is now in process of "incubation," as one Senator expressed it to-night.

The legislators are aware that if the bills which call for cash are to be passed, the State tax rate will be too large for comfort, unless new sources of revenue are provided. The suggestions for economy heretofore made by the Governor have not been heeded, and the requests for money for buildings, institutions, and improvements are quite as numerous as they ever have been.

The question has been raised if a graded tax of the sort proposed would be constitutional. At the Controller's office it is believed that it would be. The tax on inheritances imposed by the existing law is cited in proof. This tax is not levied on very small inheritances, and the tax is different on property which is distributed because of consanguinity from that imposed on property which is otherwise distributed. Some have raised the point that Controller Roberts's plan of imposing the heavier tax on larger incomes is the same variety of unequal taxation which was provided in the unconstitutional National income tax law.

Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, has been studying the subject with a view to bringing in a bill to meet the Controller's suggestions. "I have been getting the best information at hand," said Senator Higgins to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "and the bill is incubating. There are some difficulties arising which did not appear at the outset. The question of the constitutionality of grading the tax is one for lawyers and I am waiting to secure the best legal advice before I present any measure. It does not seem to me that it is safe to say that the present law imposes the different rate of taxation on inheritances which the Controller proposes. Under the existing law the same conditions of inheritance call for the same tax. The proposed scheme gives different rates of taxation on inheritances existing under the same conditions. I do not want to present a bill which will not stand the test of constitutionality, and so am waiting for a careful study of all the questions involved."

DR. BARNARD'S BIRTHDAY.

A Grand Celebration in Its Honor Held in Hartford, Conn., at Which Many Addresses Were Made.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—The public exercises in celebration of the eighty-seventh celebration of the birthday of Dr. Henry Barnard, the "Father of Education in the United States," attracted a distinguished audience in the Hall of Representatives at the Capitol this morning and afternoon. Dr. Barnard was born in the house in which he now lives, on Main Street, Jan. 24, 1811. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Connecticut General Assembly, and began his life work by introducing an educational bill in the Legislature which was passed and revolutionized the system of education. From 1838 to 1842 he was Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education.

He was Superintendent of Schools of Rhode Island from 1843 to 1849. From 1858 to 1860 Dr. Barnard was Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin. In 1866 he became President of St. John's College, Maryland, and in 1867 was appointed the first Commissioner of Education for the United States.

The public schools were closed to-day and the large audience included Principals, teachers, members of the State Board of Education, and many recognized leaders in the cause of Education from all over the country.

Gov. Cooke presided at the morning session. After prayer and music by an orchestra, the High School chorus sang three stanzas of Dr. Richard Burton's ode, "The Children's Sage." Gov. Cooke presented Dr. Barnard in a lengthy speech. Dr. Barnard was received with loud applause and other manifestations of esteem as he rose to reply briefly to the eulogistic remarks of the Governor.

An address was made by Mayor Preston, and Prof. James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools, Toronto, Canada, delivered an address on "Canada and the United States—Their Educational Interdependence." Prof. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, spoke on "Past Achievements and Future Hopes in Education." The morning session concluded with an address by Thomas B. Stockwell, Commissioner of Public Schools, Providence, R. I., who spoke of the debt of gratitude Rhode Island owed to Dr. Barnard for his work in that State.

Prof. Willis I. Twitchell, Principal of the Arsenal School, Hartford, presided at the afternoon session. The first address was by President Charles K. Adams of Wisconsin University, who spoke of "The Middle West in Education." He was followed by Prof. C. R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, of New York, whose subject was, "Signs of the Times." Prof. Skinner said, in part: Great institutions have risen to prominence; State systems of education have been organized and developed largely through the influence of his far-seeing, comprehensive, and efficient plans of action. Unexampled improvements have been made in government of schools, methods of teaching, instruction of teachers, graded courses of study for pupils, and in the construction, furnishing, and beautifying of school buildings and rooms, and grounds.

"Dr. Barnard unconsciously drew his own likeness and foretold his own reward when he wrote in 1812: 'If he is a benefactor of the race who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, in how much higher sense is he one who opens fountains of living water in the moral and intellectual wilderness, who scatters the seed of a higher intelligence and virtue broadcast over society, and helps to rear up for two worlds, generation after generation of children, endowed with the power of living forever, and with capacities of infinite progression.'

"At no time since he began his arduous and long-continued work has any seen fuller fruition than now crowns his labors. At not time have happier prospects of future good cheered his sight than those which greet his eyes to-day. Verily he has written him name 'in letters of gold' on his time and generation."

"What Next?" was the text of the address of Prof. Francis N. Parker, President of Cook County Normal School, Chicago. Addresses were also made by Bishop Tierney of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hartford, and by Prof. Thomas M. Balliet, Superintendent of Schools, Springfield, Mass.

This evening a banquet was given at Jewell Hall, at which the Yale Glee Club sang and there were several addresses.

BROOKLYN GAS CONTRACT.

Gas Company Official Says It Will Accept the Sliding Scale.

A high official of the Union Gas Company of Brooklyn last night confirmed the statement that the company is ready to enter into a contract with the city to furnish gas on the sliding scale. The contract is to run five years at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, with a two-and-a-half per cent. reduction each year, so that at the expiration of the five years the price will be 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. For private consumers the price is to be fixed at $1.20 per 1,000 feet for the first year, with a five-cent reduction each year, making the price for the last year $1. The company further agrees to abide by any legislative measures affecting the price of gas.

Mayor Wurster was seen last night, but refused to make any statement concerning the matter.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Lexow's Resolution for an Investigation of the Trusts Is Adopted in the Assembly.

LITTLE DONE IN THE SENATE.

Three Bills Passed—The Bill to Prohibit Consolidation of Gas Companies Goes over Under an Objection.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—During the introduction of bills, Senator Cantor arose to explain his bill prohibiting the consolidation of gas companies. He was interrupted by Senator Ellsworth, who raised the point of order that there was no question before the House.

"The Senator is very sensitive upon this subject of trusts," remarked Senator Cantor. "I will waive the question to-night, but the Senator will get all he wants of it before the Winter is over."

The following bills were passed:

Senator Burns—Relating to the appointment and duties of a Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County.

Senator Brush—To change the name of Washington Park, in the City of Brooklyn, to Fort Greene.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to make yearly provision for the celebration of Memorial Day.

When the special order was reached, Senator Lexow asked that the consideration of Assemblyman Whritner's Cuban resolution be postponed until to-morrow morning, and there was no objection.

LEXOW RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The Assembly Concurs in the Plan for an Investigation of Alleged Trusts.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. Green, (Dem., New York,) moved to substitute for the Lexow resolution for an investigation of trusts by a special committee, the resolution of Senator Grady, which was defeated in the Senate, directing the Judiciary Committees of the two houses to report at once any amendments to the present law designed to frustrate the operations of trusts.

Mr. Green declared that the honorable Senator from Rockland, (Lexow,) reputable lawyer and astute politician as he was, must have known that his resolution bore the stamp of insincerity and stood plainly revealed in its true and only light as a measure intended to foster instead of destroying trusts. The wording of the Lexow resolution betrayed its absolute uselessness and revealed it as a mere scheme to gain time. He declared it was an insult to the intelligence of every man in the body to appoint a committee to see if something existed that every sane man knew for a positive fact does exist.

Mr. Trainor's Amendment.

Mr. Trainor (Dem., New York,) offered an amendment to the Lexow resolution, providing that no resolution for fixing the time for the final adjournment of the Legislature shall be considered by either the Senate or Assembly until such bill or bills have been submitted to both houses for a final vote thereon as will tend to dispose of the trusts. This resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. Grady last week, but was defeated.

Mr. Trainor, in support of the amendment, said the original resolution did not provide for probing the trusts by a sincere committee. The House, he claimed, did not want to know if trusts existed. They knew that well. The air breathed in the chamber was too heavy with the smell of the lobby to be deceived. The District Attorney of New York had already a presentment filed against the Tobacco Trust.

Mr. Donnelly (Dem., New York,) deemed it absurd to think trusts did not exist, and charged that the collection of large funds in the late campaign by a certain distinguished politician proved it.

Mr. Bedell (Rep., Orange,) said the position of Senator Lexow on trusts this year was perfectly consistent with his attitude of last year. In the trust bills which had been presented last year no immunity was granted to witnesses, and, as a consequence, it was impossible for the Attorney General to conduct a thorough prosecution against trusts.

"Were such a feature inserted in Mr. Robbins's bill, would it be acceptable to the Senator from Rockland?" asked Mr. Green.

"I cannot answer for Senator Lexow's attitude in such a case," replied Mr. Bedell. "Would it be acceptable to the gentleman from Orange?" (Mr. Bedell.)

"I cannot see why it should not," was the reply.

Mr. Robbins's Speech.

Mr. Sanger (Rep., Oneida,) spoke a few words in support of the resolution. The speaker then recognized Mr. Finn, who gave way to Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Robbins (Rep., Allegany,) said he supposed the adoption of the original resolution was practically assured, and in consequence he should have said nothing were it not that he was unable to agree with a majority of his colleagues, and in consequence his silence might be misconstrued. He reviewed the resolution from its inception and made a point that its passage practically tied up legislation for six weeks. This tie-up appeared to affect only the Assembly, as the Senate Miscellaneous Corporations Committee had set a day for a hearing on the Nussbaum $1 Albany Gas bill. From this Mr. Robbins held that he must assume the resolution introduced was aimed at Senator Cantor's bill in the Senate and his own bill in the Assembly affecting trusts.

It was ridiculous to suppose, said Mr. Robbins, that the framers of the resolution thought the matter a brand new thing, as the phrasing of the resolution seemed to imply. For twenty-five years there had been no one thing investigated more than trusts. An Assembly investigating committee of 1875 had made a report of 800 pages charging that eleven distinct trusts existed in the State. Case after case had gone to the Court of Appeals, and in open court testimony had proved that trusts were in existence.

The omission of a clause in a bill to provide for the objection of witnesses to testifying for fear of incriminating themselves, Mr. Robbins claimed, was no objection at all. What better luck would an investigating committee have in getting witnesses to testify?

A bill empowering the authorities to proceed against trusts would be passed this session or the people would know the reason why. He had heard a great deal about "strike" measures, and the afflictions the poor corporations had to endure at the hands of legislators, but no man had a right to suppose because a man was not a friend of corporations that he was an Anarchist or a demagogue.

Mr. Robbins emphatically declared that he would never cease his efforts to pass his bill or one similar to it while he remained a member of the House.

The Resolution Defeated.

Democratic Leader Finn said that there was no doubt of the existence of trusts, as the Grand Jury of New York had indicted officials of the American Tobacco Company as being members of a trust.

Republican Leader Nixon closed the debate. He drew attention to the fact that the Republican members of the Assembly would be and were willing to be responsible to their constituents for all the sins of omission and commission of the session. There had been years when the Democratic Party was in power, but it had never thought of an investigation of the trusts, which now was claimed had existed so long. Mr. Nixon denied Mr. Robbins's statement that legislation would be impeded for six weeks until the joint committee should report, and ended the discussion by moving the previous question, which was carried.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Trainor's amendment, resulting in 96 nays and 36 yeas.

Mr. Green's substitute was likewise lost by a vote of 93 nays to 32 yeas.

The original concurrent resolution as it came from the Senate was adopted by a vote of 99 yeas to 34 nays.

Mr. Reinhardt's bill authorizing the District Attorney of New York to have sole supervision of civil service examinations for employes in his department was recommitted to the Committee on Cities for amendment, retaining its place on the calendar.

New York Police Affairs.

Mr. Finn offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New York furnish to this House on or before Feb. 15, 1897

"First, a statement of the number of cases in which the character of applicants for appointment to the position of patrolman on said force has been investigated within the City of New York as fixed by Chapter 488, laws of 1896, and the aggregate cost of such investigation.

"Second, the number of cases in which such investigation has been made outside said city limits, and in each such case the particular locality in which such investigation has been made, and the cost of investigation in each such case, whether such cost consist in the actual disbursement of public money, or in the consumption of the time of public officers."

The resolution was objected to and went over.

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

Scope of Its Work Not Clearly Defined.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The investigation of the trusts has been ordered. The Assembly to-night adopted the Senate resolution by a vote which was a party one at all stages except for the votes of Armstrong, Laimbeer, and Robbins.

Mr. Robbins and Mr. Laimbeer have little sympathy with the regular Republican organization, but until to-night Mr. Armstrong has been counted one of the faithful. He hails from Monroe County and is reckoned one of the prominent members of the Assembly. He voted with the minority on one of the amendments. On the main proposition he was with the majority, and his break is not construed as significant of any desire to break permanently from the Platt forces.

The make-up of the committee which will take charge of anti-trust legislation has been considered somewhat in advance of to-night's action. Opinions differ as to the scope of the investigation. The theory of the Democrats is that the Republicans propose by this committee to assume charge of all legislation affecting corporations, taking this method to stifle such measures as they may desire. One theory is that the investigation will be brief, and that the committee is appointed chiefly to take active charge of a bill to be known as a Republican measure.

The committee will be appointed at once. Senator Lexow will head it and will have one Republican associate from the upper house. The men spoken of as most likely to serve are Senators Parsons of Rochester, Stranahan of Oswego, or Humphrey of Wyoming. It is said one of these will be chosen. Senator Humphrey is vigorous in his efforts to secure anti-trust legislation. Comment is made that his appointment would be a guarantee of good faith on the part of the Senate. It is possible Senator Cantor will be the minority member.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Large Number of Measures Offered in Each House.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Brackett—Appropriating $20,000 for completing a survey of the Upper Hudson River Valley, to determine what lakes and streams may be improved so that the water may be diverted for the supply of the Champlain Canal and to improve the navigation of the Hudson River.

Senator Lexow—To provide for perfecting and perpetuating the right and title of New York City to property, water, and water rights to increase the supply of water for the city.

Senator Pavey—An amended bill to take the place of that introduced by him a few days ago relative to primaries, conventions, and nominations.

Senator Wieman—Abolishing the office of Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn and creating local inferior courts of civil jurisdiction.

Senator Humphrey—Taxing the stock of trust companies the same as that of banking corporations.

Senator Brackett—Providing that common schools shall be furnished with suitable and uniform series of text books at actual cost of publishing and delivering.

Senator Nussbaum—Changing the State Board of Claims to a court of claims, and making it a court of record to which the Civil Code is applicable. The method of appointment of Judges and other officers is not changed, and their term of office is not curtailed.

Senator Wieman—Reducing the fare on the surface railroad on Montague Street, between Montague Street Ferry and Court Street, in Brooklyn, to 3 cents.

Senator Cantor—Repealing the section of the transportation corporation law which permits the consolidation of gas companies.

Senator Ford—Allowing New York City to appropriate $400,000 to improve and complete Riverside Park.

Senator Mullin—Appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the bubonic plague at the port of New York. This bill was introduced at Dr. Doty's request, to enable him to extend the disenfecting plant connected with the Health Office department.

Senator Brush—His Telephone bill of last year.

Senator G. H. Davis—Enabling one street surface railway company to guarantee the bonds or another street surface railway company.

Senator McCarren—Authorizing the improvement of a part of Grand Street, in Brooklyn.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure so that an action against a non-resident on a contract may be brought in the town where the plaintiff resides and such summons issued may be served by a Sheriff or Constable in any county.

Senator Koehler—Providing for the leasing of lands under water in Queens County for shell-fish cultivation.

Senator Coffey—Reducing the price of gas in Brooklyn to $1 per thousand feet and creating a board to be known as a Municipal Gas Commission.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Bondy—Appropriating $926,500 for the ordinary expenses of the canals for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1897.

Mr. Bondy—Appropriating $820,000 for extraordinary repairs to the canals and for electrical communication between the office of Superintendent of Public Works and Division Superintendents' offices.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Providing that where veterans employed in New York City departments have been reduced in salary or position they shall be restored.

Mr. Hill—To prevent any gas company from charging one consumer more than another.

Mr. Bondy—Fixing the price of gas in Albany, Troy, Rochester, and Syracuse at $1.

Mr. Sears—Increasing the salary of the State Superintendent of Banks from $5,000 to $7,000.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Commissioners appointed to construct the new East River Bridge to change the plans so that the Brooklyn approach shall be a straight line from the anchorage to its terminus.

Mr. Hill—Amending the civil code to permit the establishing of a will where the original is in another State or country.

Mr. Finn—Prohibiting the transportation of oil or any other burning fluid which will flash at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit in quantities exceeding 5,000 gallons in any vessel on any of the waters of the State.

Mr. Laughlin—Providing that property purchased with pension money may be subjected to seizure and sale for collection of taxes.

Mr. Sheldon—Repealing Chapter 826 of Laws of 1895, which allows the incorporation of associations to lend money on personal property.

Mr. Garby—Permitting the killing of woodcock in Richmond County from July 4 to Dec. 31. Also prohibiting the killing of rabbits or hares in Richmond County this year and fixing the open season hereafter from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10.

M. C. H. Miller—Increasing the number of electors for election districts in towns and cities except New York and Brooklyn from 400 to 600, and providing that no division of the election districts shall be made until the number of electors shall exceed 600.

Mr. Scherer—Amending the Penal Code so as to allow a Magistrate to investigate and ascertain whether a crime has been committed without a formal complaint or issue of a warrant.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

AMERICAN PURITY ALLIANCE.

Resolutions Adopted Calling for a Stronger Enforcement of Law.

The American Purity Alliance held its twenty-first annual meeting at the United Charities Building last evening. President Aaron M. Powell read a paper by Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on "Prevention." An address of the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell was read by the Assistant Secretary. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Seward, Samuel C. Blackwell, and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the licensing and legalizing of social vice as a menace to the home; demanding that the prevalent tendency to sensuous appeal and improper display in connection with social and dramatic entertainments of a certain type should be subjected to increased legal restraint; that the alleged outrageous disregard of decency at a recent dinner in this city calls for a full investigation by the proper authorities and legal punishment of the chief agents.

Aaron M. Powell was re-elected President. The list of Vice Presidents is headed by the Rev. Dr. William N. McVickar of Pennsylvania. The Recording Secretary is Mrs. Naomi Lawton Davis, 376 Lexington Avenue, New York; Corresponding Secretary, Anna Rice Powell, Plainfield, N. J., and Treasurer, Elizabeth Gay, West New Brighton, N. Y.

Far Rockaway Bonds Sold.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Jan. 25.—The sale of $50,000 worth of 5 per cent. road bonds took place to-day. They were bought by Burton & Secors of 40 Wall Street, New York, who paid 111¼ for them.

Flint's Fine Furniture

The unique designs and bargain prices captivate the economical.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages		$32,021,426.97
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages		26,088,242.94
United States Stocks, State Stocks and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1896 (market value over cost, $2,796,862.63)		113,077,465.66
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1896, $14,738,055)		11,723,700.00
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings		16,670,386.37
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest		11,262,939.63
Balances due from agents		632,697.20
Interest and Rents due and accrued		518,896.58
Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection		2,578,037.00
Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection		2,200,155.00
Assets Dec. 31, 1896		$216,773,947.35

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1896, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price December 31, 1896. The Real Estate belonging to the Society has been appraised by the Insurance Department of the State of New York, and is stated at the reduced valuation as shown in the official report of the examination of the Society, dated July 9, 1895.

FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor.
ALFRED W. MAINE, 2nd Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all existing policies, calculated on a 4½% standard, and all other liabilities	$173,496,768 23
Surplus, on a 4% standard	$43,277,179.12

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. Dividends will be declared, as heretofore, on the basis of a 4% standard.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
J. G. VAN CISE, Assistant Actuary.

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$36,089,357.71
Cash received for Interest and from other sources	8,921,700.67
Income	$45,011,058.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$12,380,249.00
Matured and Discounted Endowments	1,096,193.24
Annuities	410,793.31
Surrender Values	3,582,301.09
Matured Tontine Values	2,041,970.20
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	2,425,932.61
Paid Policy-Holders	$21,937,439.45
Commission, advertising, postage and exchange	4,330,268.30
All other payments: Taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c.	3,736,714.26
Disbursements	$30,004,422.01

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1896	$915,102,070.00
New Assurance written in 1896	$127,694,084.00
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined	$21,678,467.00

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by-laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1896, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. BOUDINOT COLT,
T. S. YOUNG, W. B. KENDALL,
G. W. CARLETON, H. J. FAIRCHILD,
Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

OFFICERS.

HENRY B. HYDE, *President.*

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, *Vice-President.*
LOUIS FITZGERALD, *Second Vice-President.*
GAGE E. TARBELL, *Third Vice-President.*
GEORGE T. WILSON, *Fourth Vice-President.*
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, *Medical Director.*
THOMAS D. JORDAN, *Comptroller.*
W. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*
S. D. RIPLEY, *Treasurer.*
J. B. LORING, *Registrar.*
EDWARD CURTIS, *Medical Director.*

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JOHN SLOANE,	JAMES H. HYDE,	T. DE WITT CUYLER,	SIDNEY D. RIPLEY,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,	HORACE PORTER,	JOSEPH T. LOW,	J. F. DE NAVARRO.

DEATH OF L. H. LAZARUS.

His Physician Reported It to the Coroners' Office as a Suicide.

Louis H. Lazarus, a real estate dealer, who lived at 231 East Seventy-second Street, died suddenly at his home yesterday, and, according to the doctors who attended him, he committed suicide by taking a dose of Paris green.

Mr. Lazarus, who was forty years old, was a son of Alfred Lazarus, the Secretary of the Third Avenue Railway Company. He was in partnership with Emil Green at 1,025 Third Avenue and 165 East Seventy-second Street. He leaves a widow and an eight-year-old daughter.

Dr. H. L. Purdy of 163 East Seventy-first Street reported the death of Mr. Lazarus to the Coroners' office, and said that it was a case of suicide. He said death was due to Paris green poisoning, but gave no particulars. Mr. Green said that he could not believe Mr. Lazarus had committed suicide, as there was no reason for such an act. He knew that there were no financial difficulties which could have prompted his partner to kill himself. Mr. Green saw Mr. Lazarus for the last time on Saturday afternoon, when the latter left the office for his home. He spoke of being ill, and said he was going to bed.

At Mr. Lazarus's home his friends and relatives said he had been ailing for several days, and had been very despondent. It was not known at what time he took the poison, if he did take it, and none of the family dreamed that the case was one of suicide until Dr. Purdy said so.

Deputy Coroner Schultze will perform an autopsy to-day to determine the cause of death.

Two Steamships Overdue.

Fears are felt for the safety of the British freight steamship Fort William, which sailed from Shields Dec. 16 for New York and has not since been reported. She is now twenty days overdue. She was bringing a cargo of 2,000 tons to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Her master is Capt. McGavin and her crew numbers thirty men. The Fort William was built at Glasgow in 1888. She measures 1,833 gross tons, is 271 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 23 feet depth.

The steamship Karamania from Gibraltar is also several days overdue.

Young Teachers Overworked.

At the meeting of School Inspectors last night in Grammar School No. 6, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, W. A. Armstrong, who presided, said that young teachers were dying by the dozen because they are not strong enough to do the double work imposed upon them by overcrowding the schools. Mr. Weber said Superintendent Jasper told him that the eligible list of teachers was exhausted, and he was anxious to have more teachers apply for examination.

ALTGELD'S SILVER STOLEN.

The Lot Presented to Him Saturday Night Taken by Thieves.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld's $1,500 silver set of 205 pieces, presented to him Saturday night by his admirers, has been stolen.

The heating apparatus in his house broke and he moved to the Palmer House. The expressman delivered some trunks there, and was told to take the silverware to Altgeld's office. He dallied a moment to get warm in the hotel, and when he came out the silverware had been stolen from the wagon.

The police think they can recover it. It is all marked with a capital A.

Motor Cars on the Bridge.

The new electric system of switching trains will be inaugurated on the Brooklyn Bridge this morning. It had been intended to start the motor cars regularly yesterday afternoon, but, owing to some delay, Chief Engineer Martin decided to wait until to-day. Ten trains have been made ready for the rush hour service, and if the plans of the Bridge Trustees are carried out, the annoying delays on the bridge platforms will be avoided. The electric power is furnished by two 600-horse power dynamos.

RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, AND OTTER. SEALSKIN, MINK, MARTEN, PERSIAN LAMB, CHINCHILLA, FOX. COATS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, SCARFS WITH CLUSTERS OF TAILS, FUR-LINED CIRCULARS, MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS, SLEIGH ROBES, SEALSKIN CAPS AND GLOVES. LARGE STOCK OF MANUFACTURED FURS; PRICES MARKED WAY DOWN TO EFFECT SALES RATHER THAN CARRY OVER TO ANOTHER SEASON. C. C. SHAYNE & CO., RELIABLE EXPERT FURRIERS, 124-126 W. 42D ST., BET. B'WAY & 6TH AV.

"The Halls of Dazzling Light."

AT THE Gas Exposition, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Opens Wednesday, 8 P. M., Jan. 27.
Gas cooking demonstrations afternoon and evening. MRS. RORER. MISS ANDREWS. MRS. LEMCKE.
Old Guard Band, 2 concerts daily.
Edison's Vitascope in concert hall nightly.
The Great Tiffany Gas Tower, with its wonderful brilliancy and thousands of lights. Adm., 25c. Children accompanied by adults free.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Turpie Favors Recognition of Cuba as Proposed in the Cameron Resolution.

THE CANAL BILL GOES OVER.

Delaware's Election Troubles Before the Senate—Eulogies of the Late Charles F. Crisp of Georgia.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) presented petitions on the subject of the Senatorial election in Delaware, and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) gave notice that it was his purpose to suggest to the Senate whether some method cannot be established to "prevent the wholesale larceny of Senatorships in various States."

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) called Mr. Chandler's attention to the fact that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Gray) was not present, and Mr. Chandler said that it would give him pleasure to repeat his statement in that Senator's presence; to which remark Mr. Faulkner replied that the Senator from New Hampshire would have full opportunity to make his statement before long.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) offered a resolution for a special committee of five Senators to inquire into the issue of land patents to the Pacific railroads and to the California and Oregon railroads; and to the diversion from the reports of gross earnings of the sums paid to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; referred.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing that no person shall be tried in courts of the United States for acts in aid of the Republic of Cuba.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being on the participation of the West Point cadets in the approaching inaugural ceremonies.

After remarks by Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) in support of the amendment, the bill was laid aside to give Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) opportunity to address the Senate in regard to Cuban matters.

Turpie Talks of Cuban Affairs.

Mr. Turpie, starting with the treaty by which Soain ceded Florida to the United State in 1821, said that in that treaty it was provided that Spain could not sell or alienate the Island of Cuba to any European power, and that it had been declared in the Ostend manifesto, fifty years ago, that the title of Spain to Cuba was a defeasible title. The man who owned real estate without the power to alienate it had a very inferior title, a degraded title, (in a legal sense,) not an actual and unlimited title. So in regard to the title of Spain to the Island of Cuba. If Spain could not alienate Cuba to any power but the United States she could not retain her own title to the island when its inhabitants had concluded that the sovereign of Spain and her advisers were the cruel enemies and oppressors of the people. Spain had lost her power in Cuba through her insufferable oppressions.

It was claimed that Congress could take no action in the matter of recognition and that it must wait for the Executive. This proposition Mr. Turpie attacked and argued against, taking the Constitution of the United States, in the power given to Congress over commerce, as the authority for his contention. This power, given to Congress, was paramount and plenary. It was a general power, and it could not be destroyed by a construction of any sub-concession of the Constitution.

One important means of such commerce was the appointment of Ambassadors and Ministers. If the President refused to appoint a Minister or Ambassador or Consul or any officer of that character such as, in the opinion of Congress, was necessary and proper to carry out the power of regulating commerce, could the action or inaction of the Executive defeat that power of Congress? He did not think it could. He argued that the power given to Congress in the matter was primary and paramount, and that the power of the Executive was auxiliary, ancillary, secondary to that of Congress.

The Powers of Congress.

Congress had authority not only to admit new States, but to make all laws to carry that purpose into execution, and he knew of no closer analogy to the admission of a new State than the recognition of a new member in the family of nations, whether as a new nationality or as a new form of government in an old nationality. It was Congress that regulated foreign intercourse, not the President, not the Senate, and when a treaty was made contradictory to the will of Congress, it had no effect.

The resolution of Mr. Cameron only expressed a part of the power of Congress. He had not been in favor of it; not that he had objected to its policy and its purpose, but he did not approve of its form. He had thought that it was expressed in a form not sufficiently deferential to the Executive. But now Congress was told in the most public manner that it had no right to pass on the question at all. And so, as deference had not been observed toward Congress, he did not see why deference should not be forgotten upon the other side, and, therefore, he was in favor of the Cameron resolution.

Referring to Mr. Hill's resolution for the recognition of belligerency, Mr. Turpie asked why there should be any hesitation in agreeing to it when Spain herself had recognized the existence of belligerency.

Significance of the Trochas.

Speaking of the trochas in the Island of Cuba, Mr. Turpie asked whether they were established for the purpose of enabling the Spanish forces to subjugate Cuba. Not at all, he added. They were built for the purpose of preventing the military forces of the Republic of Cuba from taking possession of the civil and military capital of the island. He had read of trochas before, but he had never read of one composed of those materials. The trocha was an old instrumentality of war. Perhaps the most celebrated instance of it was the wall of Severus, built across the Island of Britain. For what purpose? To prevent the Romans from invading North Britain? To prevent the Romans from a conquest of the Picts and Scots? No; but to prevent the Picts and Scots from invading the Roman part of Britain. It showed a limitation of the Roman power, just as the two trochas showed the limitation of the power of the Spanish monarchy in Cuba. Those trochas were built in defense of what was left; in defence of the military forces inside, and for no other purpose. The subjugation of the armies of the republic had been abandoned and was no longer thought of.

Alluding to the death of Maceo Mr. Turpie spoke contemptuously of Capt. Gen. Weyler as an "indescribably diminutive reptile." A man who used his sword against women and children, who met the enemy with paper bullets and proclamations, and as a murderer of the innocent.

Mr. Turpie referred to recent statements showing that the Province of Oriente, in Cuba, entirely within the lines of the Republic, was in perfect peace, with its population of 350,000 people engaged in planting, plowing, and pursuing their usual vocations, and he asked of what other part of Cuba could a similar description be read. There was no civil government in the City of Havana, or in the country, defended by the trochas. So that, instead of there being no civil government in Cuba except that of Spain, the fact was that there was no civil government in Cuba except that of the Republic.

Rights of belligerency would do a great deal in behalf of the revolutionists. It would enable the revolutionary Government to issue its bonds and securities and to issue letters of marque and reprisal. Vessels bearing its flag and governed by the law of nations, would be entitled to take and condemn prizes. It would break the paper trocha that Spain had established around Cuba—a trocha much more formidable than that wire fence of which he had spoken. That invincible militia of the seas would be found in all Cuban waters and would drive Spanish commerce from the ocean. It would compel peace and a recognition of Cuban independence. It would submerge Cuban credit and would leave Spanish securities without a market.

He referred to an extract from a New York paper showing that at a public auction a few days since of $2,000 Spanish bonds, the first bid was only 10 cents on the dollar, and that the sale was for 11 cents on the dollar.

At this point the speech was interrupted by the Vice President, who laid before the Senate a message from the President, with a list of persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, who had been arrested in Cuba since Feb. 24, 1895. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The arrests number seventy-four. Of these, seven prisoners have been tried, and appeals were taken in two instances from the sentence imposed—those of Sanguilly and Someillen. In the cases of the five Competitor prisoners, a new trial has been ordered. Seven American newspaper correspondents were also arrested and banished.

Canal Bill Goes Over.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business. Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) in charge of that bill, consented that it should go over until to-morrow, and on motion of Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) the bankruptcy bill was made the unfinished business after the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa) said that he would have objected to Mr. Hoar's motion, except that the Senator had promised him to give way to the Pacific Railroad bill.

"Is that bill similar to the one defeated in the House?" was asked by Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.)

"No, Sir, not at all," Mr. Gear replied; "it is the commission bill."

"Well," said Mr. White, "there will be objection to the taking up of the commission bill."

The Vice President laid before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives announcing the death of its former Speaker, Charles F. Crisp of Georgia, and thereupon Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.,) offered resolutions suspending the business of the Senate so as to give opportunity for tributes to the memory of Mr. Crisp, and he went on to deliver a eulogy on the life and public character of the ex-Speaker. In this eulogy Mr. Gordon said:

"The life of such a man is a sermon, a psalm, an inspiration; his death a bereavement to society, to the State, and to the Republic. Both his life and his death are full of encouragement, and at the same time of warning; of encouragement to virtuous living in the discharge of duty, and of solemn warning to be ready for the inexorable summons of the mute messenger who will come, we know not when or where, but will come surely and come to all."

Eulogies of Mr. Crisp were also pronounced by Senators Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Daniels, (Dem., West Va.,) and Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)

As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Many of Its Provisions Considered in Committee of the Whole—District of Columbia Bills.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House began business to-day by passing, on motion of Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) the Senate bill to provide for an examination and survey of a water route from the mouth of the jetties at the City of Galveston, Texas, through the ship canal and up Buffalo Bayou to the City of Houston.

Mr. Danforth (Rep., Ohio,) gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up the conference report on the Immigration bill.

Bills were passed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases and to regulate the disposition of the dead in the District of Columbia.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Indian Appropriation bill, and Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) presented a brief statement of the provisions of the bill. The total carried was $7,525,792, which was an excess of $366,295 over the appropriation for the current year. The amount set apart for the support of Indian schools was $2,564,490, of which $1,200,000 was in a lump sum, to be expended by the Commissioner in accordance with the declared policy of the Government contained in the Indian Appropriation bill for the current year.

The provisions in the bill for a Superintendent of Irrigation, at a salary of $3,000, together with $4,000 for traveling expenses and employ of assistants, and of $5,000 for pay of additional employes on the Crow Reservation, were stricken out on a point of order made by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)

After having passed twenty-one pages of the bill, (which contains eighty pages,) the committee rose, and at 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned till to-morrow.

DELAWARE ELECTION TROUBLES.

A Request that Congress Make an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Burrows to-day presented to the Senate the memorial of James G. Shaw, Daniel M. Wilson, and Daniel J. Fooks, Presidential Electors of the State of Delaware, stating that in Kent County, Delaware, the Democratic majority of the Board of Canvassers had refused to canvass and count the Electoral vote in six election precincts, and by force and threats of physical violence had removed the presiding officer (the Republican Sheriff) and substituted in his place the Democratic Coroner of the county, after which they certified to the Governor the alleged result of the election in Kent County, rejecting 1,992 vots cast for the Union Republican Electoral ticket and 1,341 for the Democratic ticket, thus changing a majority of about 500 for the former ticket to a false and apparent majority of about 200 for the latter ticket; that the Governor, because of this action of the Board of Canvassers, refused to tolerate and consider any of the votes given in Kent County, thus disfranchising the voters thereof, nullifying their will, and they were all denied the right to participate in the choosing of Electors of President and Vice President.

The Electors condemn and denounce each and every one of the illegal acts set forth as subversive of that republican form of government in the State of Delaware which is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and, in order to prevent a repetition of those illegal and fraudulent acts, not only in Delaware, but elsewhere, and that not only the citizens of that State, but also those of other States may be secure in their inalienable rights to have their ballots honestly and fairly counted and the result of elections truly determined, most earnestly request Congress to fully and fairly investigate the premises and take appropriate action therein."

THE FREE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Favorably Reported to the House as Amended by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Delegate Flinn of Oklahoma reported to-day from the Committee on Public Lands the bill introduced by him to provide free homesteads on the Government lands in Oklahoma Territory, &c.

The committee recommends the passage of the bill as amended and passed by the Senate, and cites the fact that the bill was indorsed at the St. Louis Convention which nominated McKinley, and that the substance of it also was indorsed by the Democratic and Populist conventions. It asserts that not one-third of the lands involved can ever be profitably cultivated without irrigation. It denies that the report of the late Secretary Smith is correct in stating that the Government will lose $35,000,000 in the event that the bill should become a law.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Amendments Will Be Demanded by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations discussed the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain this morning for more than an hour. The treaties between the United States and Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were read, section by section, and carefully analyzed. It was held to be the opinion of the committee, after a long discussion, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still operative and must be considered in connection with any agreement that might be reached, unless eliminated by specific terms.

The committee was unanimous in the opinion that the general treaty of arbitration must be amended so as to exclude the Nicaragua Canal. It is evident from the little headway made to-day that some time will elapse before the treaty is reported to the Senate.

Railroad Through Chickamauga Park.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Representative Brown of Tennessee to-day introduced a bill granting permission to the Chattanooga Rapid Transit Company to run its cars through the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park. The right of way is non-transferable without the approval of the Secretary of War and the privilege is conditioned upon the completion of the road within one year after the passage of this act.

Congressional Notes.

—Senator Chandler has proposed an amendment to the postal laws making the rate of postage on letters after July 1 next 1 cent per half ounce.

—The Consular and Diplomatic bill as it will be reported to the House will carry an appropriation of $1,651,806, which is an increase of $20,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has reported a bill providing that the shore end of any new submarine telegraphic cable which shall be protected in any foreign country by exclusive landing rights or other special privileges shall not be permitted to land in this country without the consent of Congress.

—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has ordered favorably reported the resolution requesting the Secretary of State to give the House the present status of the treaty by which the United States and Great Britain are restricted from building or maintaining war vessels on the great lakes.

Commodore Melville Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Commodore George W. Melville, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, is convalescing from the effects of a severe operation performed on him last Tuesday, which is believed to have eradicated the cause of serious intestinal disorder which he contracted in Siberia after the Jeannette disaster, and which has frequently since that time threatened his life. Two weeks ago the trouble assumed such malignant form that the naval surgeons, after consultation, decided that immediate operation was the only hope for the popular bureau chief, and he submitted to their opinion. For a day or two his condition was exceedingly critical, but he has finally been pronounced out of danger, and is expected to return to duty in the Navy Department the latter part of the week.

Ensign Coleman's Sentence Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ensign N. T. Coleman, recently tried by court-martial at Washington for culpable inefficiency and disobedience of orders while acting as Naval Steel Inspector at Harrisburg, was found guilty and sentenced to a year's suspension with loss of twelve numbers. Secretary Herbert has remitted the suspension and ordered him to be reduced six numbers with restoration to duty.

Army Officers Retire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—There were two retirements in the army to-day—Col. Oliver D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General, stationed at the Presidio, California, and Major Clarence Ewan, Surgeon, the former ceasing active duty on reaching the age limit, and the latter after thirty years' service.

ON TRIAL FOR WIFE MURDER.

Sheldon's Daughter the Principal Witness Against Him.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 25.—One of the most interesting murder trials in Cayuga County was commenced this morning before Judge Dunwell. The accused is Frank Sheldon, a well-to-do farmer of Brutus, member of a prominent family of the county, and whose brother, Clair Sheldon, is now serving his second term in the Assembly.

One morning last April his wife was found lying dead upon the pantry floor, a bullet hole in her head, a revolver by her side. The theory of suicide was at first advanced, but upon further investigation the relatives of the dead woman became convinced that she was murdered by her husband. The pair had lived unhappily, and there was a woman in the case, a domestic with whom the accused was infatuated. He has four children, the oldest of whom, a pretty girl of twenty-one, is one of his principal accusers. Her mother, she says, was a very timid woman, and the daughter is certain she never could have shot herself. The fact that the hair was not burned and that powder stains were not found in her scalp is a great point with the prosecution against the theory of suicide.

District Atorney Nellis and F. D. Wright are conducting the prosecution, and Robert L. Drummond and A. W. Shurtleff are for the defense. One hundred and fifty extra jurors have been drawn for this case, and the work of drawing a jury is now carefully going on.

VALUABLE PROPERTY LOST.

Books and Bric-a-Brac Destroyed in a Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The residence of Charles J. Barnes, 2,238 Calumet Avenue, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. His private library, one of the finest in the United States, and collection of bric-à-brac, on which a high value was set, were destroyed, and with the damage to the building and furnishings, will make the loss fully $200,000, fully covered by insurance.

The adjoining building, occupied by A. E. Cohen, was damaged to the extent of $15,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to a crossed electric wire in the basement.

Collector Dowling Removed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—President Cleveland has removed Joseph Dowling of Dayton, Ohio, from the office of Internal Revenue Collector in Cincinnati. The President's action is said to be the outcome of a complaint made by the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington last Summer. The specific charges against Dowling were making assessments and collecting money from clerks in his department for political use. His removal takes effect at once, and Deputy Collector Cellarius will be temporarily in charge. The Collector has retained counsel to contest the President's order.

Murdered in Southern Oregon.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—News has just reached the relatives of Lester B. Hartman of Groveland, that he was murdered last Wednesday in Southern Oregon, where he had gone on a hunting expedition. His body was found in the wilderness thirty miles from the settlement where he was stopping. Mr. Hartman was thirty-six years old and owned a large and valuable farm in Groveland, consisting of over 600 acres. He bred some of the best horses in this section and sold them in New York, and frequently rode his horses at the New York horse show, he weighing 275 pounds.

Robbed by Masked Men.

TRINWAY, Ohio, Jan. 25.—John Harper and his son George, living near here, were wakened last night by five masked men in their room. After binding the young man, the father, who is eighty years old, was tortured with hot irons until he revealed the hiding place of his money box, which contained only $15. After cursing them for not having more money the robbers departed. The Harpers are wealthy, and generally keep large sums of money in their house. The old man is severely injured and may die.

SHE SAW THE PRESIDENT

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI VISITED MR. CLEVELAND.

Kindly Received in the White House by the Chief Executive—The Deposed Ruler Spent Most of the Day Indoors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani paid a personal visit to President Cleveland to-day. It was entirely informal, and was so designated in the note sent by the deposed monarch to the President requesting the privilege of calling, and the answer of the latter granting it.

Joseph Heleiule, the agent and secretary of Liliuokalani, and Julius N. Palmer of Boston, the American friend who accompanied her to Washington, went to the White House this morning with an autograph note from the ex-Queen, addressed to the President. She asked merely that he receive her informally in a personal capacity, basing the request on the ground that it was a custom in her country for the head of the Government to receive foreign visitors of distinction. Shortly after noon the President sent a note to Mr. Heleiule appointing 3 o'clock as the hour at which he would be pleased to have her call.

At the appointed time Liliuokalani, Miss Kia Nahaolelena, her companion in waiting; Mr. Heleiule, and Mr. Palmer drove up to the White House in a carriage and were immediately shown to the Blue Room. The ex-Queen was tastefully dressed. She walked with dignity across the lobby to the private corridor, her step slightly hesitating. The greeting between the President and the former Queen was extremely cordial. Mr. Cleveland, entering the room, advanced with outstretched hand, and as he grasped that of Liliuokalani he exclaimed heartily: "I am very glad you thought of calling on me."

The President invited the ex-Queen and her companions to be seated, and then entered into a pleasant conversation with the former. They talked about the death of Minister Willis, and the ex-Queen spoke of him in words of praise.

"Yes," answered Mr. Cleveland. "He always filled whatever official position he occupied with credit to himself and his country."

There was nothing said about restoration, but Liliuokalani took occasion to thank the President for his withdrawal of the treaty of annexation sent to the Senate by President Harrison four years ago.

When Liliuokalani inquired about Mrs. Cleveland's health, the President remarked that she had been preparing to go out as he came down stairs, but he would ascertain whether she was in or not. He called a messenger, who informed him that Mrs. Cleveland had gone out walking a few minutes before. These things formed the bulk of the conversation, which was informal and personal from beginning to end.

The call lasted about fifteen minutes, and after making their adieus to the President, Liliuokalani and her attendants went out into the freezing atmosphere again and entered their carriage. They were driven immediately to the Shoreham, where the party is stopping.

"The Queen was received delightfully," said Mr. Palmer to a reporter of The United Associated Presses. "Her reception could not have been pleasanter, and the President showed himself to be a most agreeable and kindly gentleman."

Mr. Palmer said that no plans had been made for Liliuokalani's future movements. He did not know how long she would remain in Washington.

This is the second time Liliuokalani has seen President Cleveland. Ten years ago she accompanied the then Queen, Kapeolani, her sister-in-law, and the consort of King Kalakaua, on a visit to the United States. They were received officially by Mr. Cleveland, then serving his first term, and were shown many official courtesies while here.

The ex-Queen, Miss Nahaolelena, and Mr. Heleiule attended noonday services at St. John's Episcopal Church to-day. They walked the few blocks between the Shoreham and the church. It is very cold to-day, and Liliuokalani spent most of her time indoors. Although many persons sent their cards up to her apartments, a few only succeeded in seeing her. One of these was Mr. Morgan, the Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Morgan is of high degree in the Masonic fraternity, and came to pay his respects to the ex-Queen as the widow of Gen. Dominis, who was a thirty-third degree Mason.

FINANCES OF THE EQUITABLE.

The Heavy Assets and Surplus of the Assurance Society.

It is refreshing in these times to read the statement of any concern showing such great financial strength as that exhibited in the annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, published to-day.

Throughout the entire statement the amounts are simply colossal, but the figures that must be most interesting to the policy-holders of the society are those which show the surplus over all liabilities, $43,277,179. There are other figures that make a magnificent showing: Assets, $216,773,947; outstanding assurance, $915,102,070; income, $45,011,058; business written in 1896, $127,694,084, and many others that show the immense business done by this society. These are all interesting by reason of their immensity, but, after all, the foundation-stone of the strength of a life assurance company, as of any other business, is surplus.

There is no other business in which so much confidence is necessary as in that of a life assurance company. The contracts issued by these companies extend into the far future, and, although they may mature to-morrow, yet, on the other hand, the company may not be called upon to pay the claim for ten, twenty, or thirty years, or even more. This being the case, absolute security should be the great consideration to anyone contemplating assurance, and it must certainly be difficult to find a contract more secure than one backed by $216,173,947 of assets and $43,277,179 of surplus over all liabilities.

As to the Custom House Site.

A committee appointed by the Directors of the Maritime Association met yesterday in the board room of the Produce Exchange to hear expressions of opinion on the site for the new Custom House. J. S. Cameron presided, and John P. Townsend, George A. Low, and Joseph B. Bartram were present. Hermann Oelrichs, Pierre V. A. Brett, William Burrowes, Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange; Hugo Menzel, Jr., and Frederick B. Dalzell gave their views. It was decided, although the trend of opinion favored the Bowling Green site, not to have a vote on the matter. The committee will report to the Directors of the Maritime Association Feb. 10.

Passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday, had among her passengers Max Auerbach, Thomas Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Davis, Anton Eichler, G. W. Haskell, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Parker, Richard B. Singer, Robert E. Westcott, and Capt. H. Ohrt. Owing to her delay in arriving, consequent on her grounding in the River Elbe, the Fuerst Bismarck will not sail to-day, but will sail instead at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Funeral of the Rev. Mr. Koenig.

Funeral services for the Rev. George Koenig, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., who died Sunday morning at the house of his brother-in-law, 100 Kent Street, Brooklyn, will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Tompkins Place German Lutheran Church, Tompkins Place and Harrison Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Koenig is survived by his widow and two children. Mr. Koenig was born in Cincinnati in 1862.

The body will be buried in the Lutheran Cemetery.

IT IS A VAST ARMY,

The Ones Who Are Marching Toward Death and Do Not Realize It.

The official returns of the City of New York show that more than one-third of all deaths are from consumption, pneumonia, or grip. When we stop to calmly think over this fact it seems really awful. And yet every case, without exception, started from small beginnings. A cough in the morning; tickling in the throat; a thick, phlegmy discharge; chilliness at night; difficult breathing; a tightness across the chest; these and many more symptoms indicate the presence of that terrible disease which, unless checked, means certain death with long painful suffering.

In view of such serious and ever-present facts, the suggestions and advice of the most eminent physicians are of the greatest value.

Dr. John Gardner, one of the most eminent physicians in London, says: "Science, common sense, Holy Scriptures, and all experience testify to the benefits derived from the use of pure whiskey."

Dr. D. H. Barker says: "I have used and examined Duffy's pure malt whiskey, and find it the best I ever tried."

These truths should serve as a guide for all who feel the approach of consumption, no matter by what path it may come. We do not hesitate to assert that any man or woman who will use Duffy's pure malt whiskey according to directions can defy consumption and prolong life with all its blessings.

FOR FRAUDS IN WEIGHING.

Charges Against Louis A. La Grange of the Fire Department and a Firm of Coal Dealers.

An investigation was held yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts of charges made by foremen of fire engine companies against Louis A. La Grange, chief coal weigher for the Fire Department, and George W. Winant & Son, who furnish coal to the department. The charges allege frauds in the weighing of coal.

Complaint was first made by Foreman William Fordham of the City Island engine house, who reported two weeks ago to the Commissioners of Accounts that he had not received certain coal which he knew had been contracted for. Other complaints followed, and Commissioners Dennis and Terry started an investigation which resulted in their calling La Grange before them Thursday.

La Grange is a brother of Fire Commissioner Oscar H. La Grange, who was President of the board up to about four months ago. According to Commissioner Terry, La Grange at first denied everything, but finally admitted that he had on several occasions given Winant & Son weighers' certificates signed in blank, and that he had not witnessed the weighing of certain loads of coal.

John G. Mayers, a driver for the Fire Department, who often helped La Grange weigh coal, was the first witness yesterday. In explaining the method, he said after the loaded wagon had been weighed the weight of the empty wagon was deducted, leaving the net weight of the coal. But, the witness added, he had accepted the statements of the Winants as to the weights of the wagons.

A certain wagon, he said, which was marked as weighing 3,500 pounds, was afterward found to weigh 3,900 pounds, thus making every load of coal hauled on the wagon 400 pounds short. He testified to a number of such inaccuracies. One day last week, Mayers said, after it was known that the investigation was being made, he noticed that the weight numbers on several wagons had been raised from 100 to 400 pounds. That night Messrs. La Grange and Winant called at his home and told him not to get excited and nervous, as there was nothing to worry about.

William Anderson, a City Island coal dealer, who handles coal for Winant & Son, testified that he had received a receipt from La Grange for ten tons of coal for the City Island engine house, but had only delivered seven tons. For the three tons not delivered La Grange wanted one ton of cannel coal. Anderson had no cannel coal.

Foreman Fordham said he had never received either the cannel coal or the three tons of anthracite.

Foreman James McCutcheon of Engine Company No. 56 said on Jan. 14 he received 7,000 pounds of coal, but that the weighers' certificate called for 7,750 pounds.

When La Grange was called, he said he had been a weigher for the Fire Department for a little over a year. He received a salary of $6 a day. Commissioner Terry asked him about two certificates for 3,000 pounds each. He acknowledged that he was at City Island on the day the coal was delivered, and had not seen it weighed. He signed the certificates in blank for the convenience of the department. A lot of certificates delivered while he was at City Island was shown to him. He said he had signed them, but had not seen the coal weighed or delivered.

"How do you account for that?" was asked.

"I don't attempt to account for it."

Asked how many certificates signed in blank he had ever given to Winant at one time, he said he did not know. Commissioner Terry asked La Grange about sudden changes in the weights of several wagons used by Winant. The witness said the change was due to the atmosphere.

"Did you ever deliver 400 pounds of atmosphere to any fire house?" was asked.

"I don't think I did."

George W. Winant said he had received, in cases of emergency, a few blank receipts from La Grange. He knew nothing about the changes in weight figures on the wagons except one, which he had changed from 3,500 to 3,900, because he knew the latter was correct. He declared he had never had any financial transactions with La Grange. Several other witnesses testified to inaccuracies in the certificates signed by La Grange.

Commissioner Terry said after the examination that the testimony would be submitted to the Mayor, who will take whatever action he considers proper. The investigation covers a period of two months, but the Commissioners say the alleged frauds have been going on for a much longer time.

To Aid the Poor and an Asylum.

An exhibition of a model of St. Peter's, at Rome, and of pontifical portraits, to continue for a month, for the benefit of the poor of this city and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, was opened yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan in the Logerot Gallery, 2 West Eighteenth Street. One-half the proceeds will be turned over to the Department of Charities, and the remainder will go to the orphan asylum. The model, which is owned by R. de B. Spiridon of this city, was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition, and is a faithful reproduction of the exterior of St. Peter's to the minutest details of the statuary and bas reliefs. It is about 30 feet in length, 15 feet in height, and 15 in width.

Studying Civil Service Reform.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell gave the second lesson in her series on the "Principles of Civil Service Reform" at Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. The class is composed of members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and the League for Political Education. Dorman B. Eaton's work on "Civil Service in Great Britain" is used as the text book. The first portion, assigned at the previous lesson, was discussed by the women, and commented on by Mrs. Lowell, who expressed herself as pleased with the progress made thus far. The next lesson will be given Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.

Six Months for Insulting a Woman.

Frank Freese, twenty-three years old, of 105 York Street, Jersey City, was yesterday sent to the penitentiary for six months for trying to kiss Miss Jessie Bergen, twenty-two years old, of 210 Montgomery Street, as she was going to her home Sunday night.

SAILORS' CONTRACT LAW

FULLY UPHELD BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Provision for the Arrest of Men Who Refuse to Perform the Duties Agreed Upon Is Not Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—That part of the shipping laws of the United States which authorizes the arrest of sailors who refuse to observe the terms of their contracts to serve on board vessels was today declared by the Supreme Court to be Constitutional and within the jurisdiction of State courts to enforce.

The appellants signed written articles in San Francisco to ship on the American bakentine Arago, for a voyage. They deserted at Astoria, Oregon, and being arrested on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, were held in irons sixteen days and returned to San Francisco. On the way there they refused to work, and on their arrival were held in custody by a United States Commissioner for trial upon the charge of violation of Sections 4,598 and 4,599, Revised Statutes. They sued for their discharge on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that their detention was in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids involuntary servitude except for crime of which the subject has been duly convicted. Judge Morrow dismissed their petition, and remanded them to the custody of the United States Marshal.

Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court, from which Justice Harlan dissented. Disposing first of the question of jurisdiction, Justice Brown said the statute giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction over complaints against seamen for violation of their contracts was within the "judicial power" of the United States, and that Congress could lawfully authorize State courts to issue warrants such as the one upon which the petitioners were arrested in Oregon and returned to their vessel.

The next question was what constituted "involuntary servitude," which was prohibited by the thirteenth amendment. In the opinion of the court it attached to servitude which was involuntary at the inception of the contract. It was true that there might be no remedy if the contracting party escaped from the control of the person with whom he had contracted, and that the contract might be declared null and void as not in accord with public policy, but these considerations could not make the service contracted for involuntary servitude. If the term were to be construed by the party affected, and the contract be terminated at his election, a man might not be able to contract for personal service and to surrender his personal liberty, even for a brief period, under certain conditions specified in the contract. By such a construction a soldier might desert his command on the eve of a battle, and, however satisfactory that might be to him, it could hardly be considered as tending to the good order, discipline, and effectiveness of the army.

Practice and precedents extending back into the periods of antiquity, said Justice Brown, concurred in holding seamen to the terms of their contracts. Navigation could not be carried on without the enforcement of such contracts, and the authority for the law in question was found in the Constitutional power to regulate foreign and inter-State commerce. The codes of all maritime nations, from the earliest ages to the present period, contained similar provisions, and in view of all the conditions involved in the case, the opinion concluded that the court found that the arrest and imprisonment of the petitioners was not involuntary servitude forbidden by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, and the judgment of the court for the Northern District of California was affirmed.

In dissenting, Justice Harlan laid much stress upon the importance of the consequences involved in the decision of the court. Discussing the possibilities of legislation under the principles of the decision of the Court, Justice Harlan called attention to the vastly wider field that was open to State Legislatures, which were restricted only by what was specifically prohibited to them, as compared with Congress, which acted only under delegated powers.

What a sensation, he asked, would result from the enactment by a State Legislature of a law authorizing the arrest of a domestic employe who had contracted for six months' service, but who had at the end of a month, for reasons satisfactory to himself or herself, decided to abandon the contract? Yet, he asserted, the right of the State to do that rested upon just as solid a basis as the decision of the court in this case.

The legislative department had no power whatever except such as was conferred upon it by the Constitution. And that, he contended, did not give Congress the right to pass a law which compelled one man to serve another against his will in a matter of purely personal and private contract.

FELL INTO A MINE BREACH.

Frederick Graeber Severely Injured and His Affianced Bride Killed.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Jan. 25.—Frederick Graeber, a clerk in the First National Bank of this city, was severely injured, and Miss Maud Gothie, his affianced, was killed Sunday while driving. They drove along the mountain road until Bear Cap, a point eight miles north of this place, was reached. Here they stopped at a country inn, and, after spending a short time there, started to make the return trip.

At about 7 o'clock they reached the top of the mountain, and were within a mile and a half of home when their carriage, with the two horses and the occupants, was precipitated into a mine breach. A portion of the road over which they were driving had caved in, and, owing to the darkness, this could not be seen until too late.

Miners on their way home from work at 4 o'clock this morning heard some one moaning pitifully, and going in the direction whence the sound came, discovered the terrible state of affairs. Going to the edge of the cave they called and received an answer. To the query "Who is there?" they received the reply, "Frederick Graeber."

They sent for assistance, and a rescuing party soon arrived. Mr. Graeber was found to be about forty feet from the surface, and when extricated from his awful position was found to have sustained fearful injuries, both limbs being broken. The horses and carriage and Miss Gothie had sunk to a far greater depth than Mr. Graeber. Miss Gothie was dead when her body was reached several hours later. Mr. Graeber is still living, and there is a chance for his recovery.

Mr. Graeber and Miss Gothie were to have been married after Lent. Mr. Graeber is a son of the late Conrad Graeber, is a young man of considerable wealth, and was just about closing negotiations for a handsome residence, which he and his prospective bride expected to occupy in the near future.

Alaska Mining Property Sold.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 25.—An important mining deal in Alaska has been consummated. What is known as the Lane and Hayward property, in Silver Bow Basin, comprising twenty quarts claims, which was purchased in October, 1894, by Messrs. Lane and Hayward of California, and Archie Campbell of Juneau, has been sold, for about $500,000, to Alfred Beit of London and Capt. Thomas Mein of the London Exploration Company, who is now a permanent resident of San Francisco. Beit is a member of the firm of Wehrner & Beit of London.

WANAMAKER'S

Sneering at advertising is common pastime. But is it right?

Yesterday we printed in several newspapers two columns of Store News. Switzerland, France, England, Ireland, Germany and Japan were represented by items that were important to many.

No risk in making the statement that more persons were interested in those columns than in any other equal space of news or editorials.

Always turn to our columns with confidence. We do not propose to pay big bills for printing trivial notices.

MEN'S CLOTHING

—A principle. There are certain lines of garments that are always in demand. Our Clothing stock is to be kept absolutely complete on such goods. The Dress Suits are witness to our fidelity to this principle.

Dress Coats and Vests of worsted, Italian cloth lining, $18; with silk lining, $22.50 and $25.
Dress Coats and Vests, of broadcloth, $15.
Dress Coats and Vests of fine unfinished worsteds, handsomely faced and lined, $35.
Tuxedo Sack Coats, $15; Vests, $3; white Vests, $2.50 and $3; Dress Trousers, $5 to $10.

Second floor, Ninth street.

THE WHITE FAIR

Underwear liberally cut, carefully made, of good materials. Our prices make home-sewing extravagant. Some of the higher-priced garments join the cheaper ones to-day. Here is a sample:

CHEMISES
At 25c—Of muslin, trimmed with embroidery; reduced from 50c.
Others reduced from 65c and 75c to 40c; $1 and $1.25 to 50c; $1.50 and $1.75

TO PLAY HARRY N. PILLSBURY,

Showalter May Sign Agreement for Chess Games To-day.

Jackson W. Showalter, chess champion, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday from Philadelphia, where he played for a week in the Franklyn Chess Club, in that city. He will soon begin his match with Champion Harry N. Pillsbury for $1,000 a side.

Both champions were expected last evening at the Brooklyn Chess Club to examine the articles of the contract, but at a late hour neither had arrived. They will most likely sign the agreement this afternoon.

The champions will play on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, three hours in the afternoon and three in the evening. Not more than one game is to be played in any one day, and if a game is not finished in one day, it is to be continued the following day. Each player will make thirty moves in the first two hours of the day's play, and not less than fifteen moves in every succeeding hour. Draws will not be counted, and the winner of the first seven games will be declared the victor.

The first few games will most probably be played in the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, at 201 Montague Street, and other games will be played at the Hamilton Club and the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn. All three clubs will put up purses for the players.

The Harlem Relief Society.

The Harlem Relief Society held its annual meeting last evening at the residence of its President, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, 2,122 Fifth Avenue. R. L. Richardson, Chairman of the Relief Committee, in his report showed that during the year 105 families had been assisted and $690.88 had been expended. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $300. Robert W. De Forest of the Charity Organization Society, gave a talk on "Organized Charity." There was music and recitations by Mrs. Louis Schmidt, Miss Aarup, and Miss Reba Kidder. The following officers and managers were elected: President—Mrs. Charles F. MacLean; Vice Presidents—James M. Horton, Washington Winsor, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, and Mrs. Thomas H. Newman; Treasurer—Mrs. James D. Platt; Secretary—Richard L. Purdy; Managers—Mrs. Hamilton, Higgins, Rosell L. Richardson, Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Aaron H. Wellington, Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, Edwin A. Whitfield, Mrs. Isaac Mills, Dr. Martha J. Haines, Samuel L. Gross, and Mrs. Isaac A. Mills.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 158, 159, and 165—Alfred Clarke vs. J. J. McDade.

Nos. 160 and 161—Alfred Clarke vs. C. W. Mott et al.—In error to the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, Cal.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.—Opinion by Mr. Justice Peckham.

No. 334—Robert H. Robertson et al. vs. The United States et al., appeal from the District Court of the Northern District of California.—Order affirmed.—Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown.—Dissenting—Mr. Justice Harlan. (Mr. Justice Gray was not present at the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.)

No. 225—The United States vs. William J. Barnette.—From the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.—Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray. (Mr. Justice Fields and Mr. Justice Brewer took no part in the consideration of this case.)

No. 204—The Capital Bank of St. Paul, Minn., vs. School District No. 1, Burleigh County, North Dakota.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 525—The Louisville Water Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

No. 594—Henry B. Tompkins, plaintiff in error, vs. Frances M. Cooper, administratrix, &c.—Motion to dismiss denied.

No. 408—Boyden Power Brake Company et al. vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and No. 426—George Westinghouse, Jr. et al., vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—Reassigned for reargument on the first Monday of March next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 12—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James G. Sanders et al.

No. 503—The Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. The Alabama Midland Railway Company et al., and No. 539—The Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company.—Reassigned for argument on the second Monday of March next.

No. 174—Clementine Ulman, &c., vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Spencer vs. Merchant, 125 United States, 345.

No. 463—Pullman Palace Car Company vs. Central Transportation Company.—Motion to advance submitted.

No. 50—Lawrey W. Humes vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted.

No. 310—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., vs. Oliver Ames, et al.; No. 311—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., &c., vs. George Smith et al., and No. 312—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., &c., vs. Henry L. Higginson et al.—Motion to fix day for re-argument of these cases submitted.

No. . .—Original, ex parte—In the matter of Phillip Hien, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus submitted.

No. 694—The Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted.

No. 217—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Archie Beaton.—Continued per stipulation on motion for the plaintiff.

No. 278—Daniel A. Camfield et al. vs. The United States.—Leave granted to file brief.

No. 9, original, ex parte—In the matter of Samuel J. McCaulley, petitioner.

No. 9, original, ex parte—In the matter of Israel C. Kollock, petitioner, and No. 10, original, ex parte—In the matter of William O. Lusby, petitioner.—Argued on returns to rules.

No. 102—The Panama Railroad Company vs. The Napier Shipping Company, (Limited.)—Argued.

No. 170—Joaquin Martin vs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.—Submitted with leave to counsel for the plaintiff to file brief within one week, and the counsel to defendant to file brief within ten days.

Call to-day: Nos. 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 182, 183.

The court will take the usual February recess, beginning next Monday and ending Monday, March 1.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

108—Beach vs. Inman. 64—United States vs. Borgfeldt & Co. 65—United States vs. Schwarz. 66—Atlas Steamship Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 67—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Atlas Steamship Company. 68—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 69—United States vs. Sterns & Spingar. 70—Sidell vs. Pacific Railroad Company. 71—United States vs. Mathieson & Co. 72—Brunswick-Blake Company vs. Phelan Billard Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—2683—Arnold vs. Hedden. 14914—Brooklyn Sugar Refining Co. vs. Magone. 14790—Druckleib vs. Magone. 16325—Same vs. same. 9330—Blumenthal vs. Robertson. 12176—Winter vs. Hedden. 15071—Lamb vs. Erhardt. 17870—Downing vs. same. 18217—Welsh vs. same. 15331—Zemmern vs. Magone. 13785—Rossbach vs. Magone.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 10 A. M.

Motions.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Hecla Powder Company, appellant, vs. Hudson River Ore and Iron Company.—Submitted.

Charles W. Little, appellant, vs. A. Bleecker Banks.—Argued by E. Countryman for appellant, Simon W. Rosendale for respondent.

Holland Trust Company vs. James A. Waddell, appellant.—Argued by Burton N. Harrison for appellant, George H. Yeaman for respondent.

Harold F. Emmett, appellant, vs. William F. Penoyer.—Argued by Charles Fairchild for appellant, Isaac N. Miller for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 767, 776, 777, 782, 783, 786, 787, 788.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—5—Sommer vs. Oppenheim. 6—Manning vs. West. 7—Chanvat vs. Topelnik. 8—Brown vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9—Hamm vs. Weber.

Appeals from District Courts.—7—Voullaire vs. Wise. 8—Wilshusen vs. Blanck. 12—Markus vs. Kennedy. 15—Elliott vs. Rosenbaum. 23—Teiselchman vs. Plock. 25—Hoellerer vs. Kaplan. 34—McCormack vs. Barton. 35—Watermann vs. American Pin Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Matter.—1—Altman vs. New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. 2—Pulitzer vs. Park Row Construction Company. 3—Hitchcock vs. New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. 4—Greenebaum vs. Wittner. 5—Mathews vs. Shapiro. 6—Kruger vs. Donalson. 7—Matter of Stiles. 8—Shaikewitz vs. Finkel. 9—Matter of Hammer. 10—Mayer vs. Bohlen. 11—Wheeler vs. Gillett. 12—Whitcher vs. Queen City Bank. 13—Graeffe vs. Graeffe. 14—People, &c., vs. De Valette. 15—Boyt vs. Bates. 16—Easton Company vs. Spirit of the Times. 17—Easton vs. Buck. 18—Young vs. Farwell. 19—Stoch vs. Stoch. 20—Miller vs. Bowery Bank. 21—Davidson vs. Weed. 22—Botjer vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings. 23—Lawson vs. Buchanan. 24—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld. 25—Chadwick vs. Zaiss. 26—Graham vs. Ackley. 27—Smith vs. Bradhurst. 28—Hart vs. Rosenburg. 29—Matter of Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 30—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Haffen. 31—Kahn vs. National Bank of Commerce. 32—Cronk vs. The Mayor, &c. 33—People ex rel. Quinn vs. Collis. 34—Barker vs. Union Dime Savings Institution. 35—Keith vs. Keith. 36—Lyons vs. Brown. 37—Landauer vs. National Bank of Commerce. 38—Loewy vs. Millen. 39—Talcott vs. White. 40—Lawlor vs. Lennon. 41—Ess vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 42—Brown vs. Vanderbilt. 43—Looschen vs. Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 44—Watson vs. Adams. 45—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Booth. 46—Gadd vs. Gadd. 47—Korn vs. Korn. 48—Herzog vs. Herzog. 49—Blanchard vs. Munro. 50—Malkiel vs. Faculty of New York University Law School. 51—Matter of Fair. 52—Matter of Rose Valley Woolen Company. 53—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 54—Douglas vs. Carpenter. 55—Goldenblum vs. Fuchs. 56—Zwerdling vs. Fuchs. 57—People ex rel. Zweigler vs. Collis. 58—Matter of King. 59—Ward vs. Ward. 60—First Congregation of the Religion of Humanity vs. Goldenberg. 61—Lutz vs. Lutz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.—1—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Preferred Cases.—4051—Jouffret vs. Loppin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4087—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 2765—Lowe vs. Lowe. 2795—Same vs. same. 3824—Geisse vs. Bunce. 2638—Burns vs. Burns. 2380—Waterton Paper Company vs. Frank. 3694—American Publishing Company vs. Munroe. 3712—United Water Works Company vs. Omaha Water Company. 2824—Adamant Manufacturing Company vs. Bach. 3761—Dowling vs. Dowling. Given to Daly vs. Mulrath. 2942—Newman vs. Stockwell. 3434—Fisher vs. Harding. 3183—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 2760—Wildey vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. 2761—Wildey vs. German-American Insurance Company. 2776—Wildey vs. American Fire Insurance Company. 3295—Berg vs. Berg. 3130—Consolidated Ice Company vs. Mayor, &c. 4138—Karavitch vs. Karavitch.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4218.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Walter Freeman. 2—Henry Schepp, Sr., Henry Schepp, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.—7817—Barnes vs. United Life Insurance Company. 10478—McClure vs. Trask. 10501—Same vs. Hickok. 10588—Cattus vs. Van Hoon. 9544—Same vs. Pearsons. 10109—Strauss vs. Sacks. 9459—Kings vs. Mutual Life Association of Brooklyn. 10580—Gans vs. Falk. 10683—Jacobs vs. Bender. 10663—Kniffen vs. Flanagan. 10591—Taylor vs. same. 10596—Hatzel vs. Muller. 10566—Robinson vs. McCabe. 7821—Troye vs. Bryon. 10518—Supreme Court vs. Levy. 6952—King vs. Gordon. 7945—Delahunty vs. Hoke. 10135—Huber vs. Roosen. 10574—Tompkins vs. Willett. 10468—Salem National bank vs. Griswold. 7996—Kelly vs. Mayor, &c. 10315—Martin vs. Israel. 10615—Cassabianco vs. Caruso. 10891—German vs. Twycomery. 10620—Sicher vs. Kohn. 10600—McGuire vs. Finn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial.

4615—Schramme vs. Cleland. 6537—Michelbacher vs. Mantner. 4482—Clark vs. Faull. 4568—Butler vs. Preuss. 4566—Same vs. same. 4816—Meyer vs. The Mayor, &c. 4150—Kaiser vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4172—Stevens vs. same. 4817—Fischer vs. The Mayor, &c. 4463—Holzman vs. Monell. 2782—Hanover National Bank vs. American Dock and Trust Company. 3780—Kruttel vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4234—Weber vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4789—Donohue vs. Smith. 3469—Cafre vs. Lockwood. 6492—Carrere vs. Dun. 3222—Nulty vs. Mayer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and VIII., for trial.

3408—First Congregational Religion of Humanity vs. Goldenberg. 6483—Carolin vs. Meriden Britannia Company. 6540—Hamilton vs. Gillender. 5385—Brown vs. French. 6757—Barker vs. Garfield National Bank. 3664—Sullivan vs. Vassar. 3692—McDonnell vs. Schwind. 4321—Standard Fashion Company vs. Ostrom. 4198—Butler vs. Preusse. 4201—Same vs. same. 6919—Nye vs. Humphrey. 4969—Brickner vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5028—Perschke vs. Hencken. 4878—Grebler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4642—Rosenberg vs. Wightman. 4927—Harris vs. Wilson. 2727—De La Mare vs. Isenman. 4209—Gordon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 525—Connolly vs. Rist.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—William H. Rudkin, Susanna M. Van Buren, Julia Kiernan, Babette Wahlig, Susanna Rudy, Hall J. Hoyt, Katharine Ettigler. At 2 P. M.—John N. Bertrand, John Carmody, John R. Ford, Charles D. Chase.

1112—Contested will of Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Keeler—Horace Secor, Jr. Ross vs. New York City Baptist Mission Society—Edward Jacobs. Matter of Burgess—John E. Brodsky.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—William H. Hoschke vs. Henry Langfelder—William H. Hoschke.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Jane Duffy vs. Peter Finn—Washington Brauns.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Bradley, JJ. Enumerated.—Nos. 134, 29, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 22.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II., Osborne, J.—Part III., Keogh, J.—Part IV., Maddox, J.—Part V., Smith, J.

Nos. 3587, 3620, 3656, 4573, 3308, 3346, 3771, 2958, 6602, 731, 677, 6675, 3798, 3804, 3848, 5559, 1214, 2692, 1086, 3880, 6535, 6649, 6637, 3299, 5252, 3096, 2507, 3887, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3894, 3897, 3898, 3899, 1685, 3919, 3922, 3941, 3943, 3944, 3962, 3102, 6604, 4959, 1556, 2895, 2659, 3135, 3953, 3954, 3955, 3956, 3958, 3959, 3961, 3962, 3964, 3966, 3967, 3969, 3970, 3971, 3972, 3973, 3975, 3976, 3977, 3978, 3981, 3982, 3983, 3984, 3985, 3986, 3988, 3989, 3990, 3991, 3992, 3994, 3996, 3998, 3999, 4000, 4001, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4008, 4009, 4010, 4013, 4014, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4018, 4019, 4020, 4021, 4022, 4023, 4024, 3579.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4024.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J. Nos. 933, 29, 885, 262, 947, 972, 912, 806, 803, 805, 804, 978, 979.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.

Civil Calendar.—Nos. 54, 94, 73, 659, 636, 105, 665, 65½, 215, 210, 255, 692, 693, 694, 644, 290, 47, 291, 74, 687, 626, 610, 38, 666, 611.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Wills of Catharine Donohue, Adaline Smith, Ernest T. Enck, Charles Gensck, Phebe A. Sennett, and Mary White. The accounting in the estate of Richard Major. The estate of Mary McKeown and others. Motion for the transfer tax of Eibe H. Kugelar and Lorenz Goetz.

Contested calendar at 10:30—No. 7, will of Jane Cunningham.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PELL, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lee Nutting, trustee; The Lovejoy Company, Albert W. Pell, Henry Lindenmeyr, Gustav Lindenmeyr, Henry Lindenmeyr, Jr., William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company, Miller, Sloan & Wright, Myrick Plummer, Watson F. Munger, William P. Dane, Heber Wells, Charles Schmolze, Francis H. Ross, Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company, Edward Kimpton, Oscar J. Maigne, American Lead Pencil Company, John D. Lohman, James H. Gafney, Charles A. Jackson, Fitz A. Pflin, Charles A. Breck, Frank H. Lovell, Frank H. Lovell, Jr., James S. Callendar, Benjamin W. Wilson, Jr., and William J. Pell, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of WILLIAM J. PELL, deceased, and to Ashbel P. Fitch, Comptroller of the City and County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend on the application of Eugene C. Lewis and James A. Rogers, executors of the last will and testament of the said William J. Pell, deceased, for ancillary letters testamentary; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

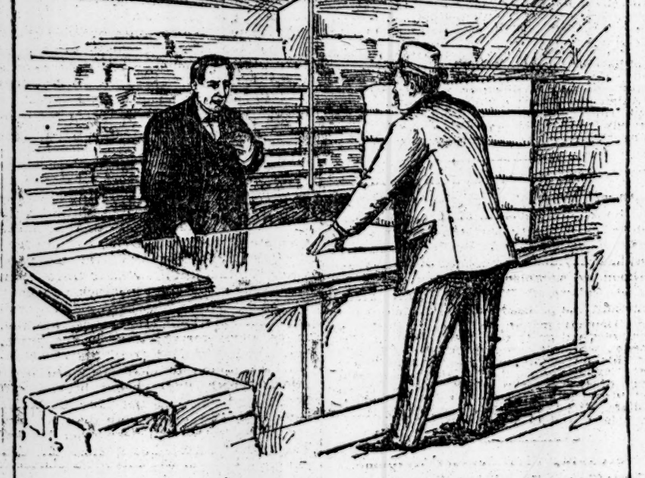
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.

ja23-1aw6wS&mh6

DONNELLY, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES A. DONNELLY, now or late of the City and County of New York, an absentee, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Aird Dempsey, her attorney, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1897. SARAH A. McCORMACK, Temporary Administratrix, JOHN AIRD DEMPSEY, Attorney for Temporary Administratrix, 231 Broadway, New York City.

ja26-1aw6mTu



A wholesale paper dealer in New York City relates that his first experience with Ripans Tabules began 18 months ago. Prior to that he could not recall a time when he was not troubled with constipation. Nothing gave more than temporary relief; but, since taking

Ripans Tabules

nobody has had more perfect digestive organs than he. The bowels perform their functions with regularity; there is no distress after eating, no headache, no heartburn, no dizziness—nothing of a dyspeptic nature. The same gentleman also relates that "if he occasionally stays a little too late at the club and meets convivial companions, a Tabule taken before going to bed wards off every unpleasant after effect."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA T. COVERT and EDWARD RUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 38 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-1aw6mTu

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 201 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Executor; LAURA A. DARRAGH, Executrix. d22-1aw6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City. n17-1aw6mTu

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the —th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-1aw6mTu

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS. PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja5-1aw6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next. —Dated New-York, the 23d day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS V. H. ELLIS, Executor. HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New York City. jy28-1aw6mTu

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTu

PARISH, MARIA B.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Seymour, Laura A. Seymour, Henry Seymour, John C. Seymour, Susie Seymour Bathgate, Rachael Morgan Seymour, Walter Seymour, Minot Morgan Seymour, Edward J. Phillips, William W. Phillips, Harry Seymour, Frank Seymour, Eliza Mary Seymour, Hattie Seymour, and Eliza Phillips, send greeting:

Whereas, Eliza M. Perkins, one of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of August, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIA B. PARISH, late of the City and County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1897, at one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator. o6-1aw6mTu

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. HENRY MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New York City. s29-1aw6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 98 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 98 Broadway, N. Y. City. o13-1aw6mTu

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas J. Briggs and Warren C. Briggs, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Scott, deceased; Eva S. Fenyes, formerly Eva S. Muse, individually and as trustee for Leonora S. Muse, and Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Ktts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Caroline Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlin, Sarah A. Danover, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Salda M. S. Palmer, Sarah A. Scott, Lydia Cameron, Jewett Palmer, trustee; New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, American Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Maurice Leyne, Potter and Noel, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas J. Briggs, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York.

ja23-1aw6wS&mh6

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ERNEST AUGUST BULLWINCKEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Bullwinckel, Ernest August Henry Bullwinckel, Henry Bullwinckel, and to all persons interested in the estate of ERNEST AUGUST BULLWINCKEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Brandes, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja15-1aw6wTu

WHITE, LOUISE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ann Mina, Mary Dacres, Mary Jane Harkness, Ena Isaacs, a legatee and minor less than fourteen years old, residing with her father, Flossie Missell, a legatee and minor more than fourteen years old, Newton Bradley Missell, a legatee and minor, less than fourteen years old, residing with his parents, Gracie Elizabeth Currie, a legatee and minor, less than fourteen years old, residing with her grandmother, Elizabeth A. Smith, Ella Mendez, Florence N. Leo, Mrs. George H. Davis, Rose Davis, a legatee and minor more than fourteen years old, and Stephen Bravo, and to all persons interested in the estate of LOUISE WHITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simeon N. Leo, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 29th day of January, 1897.

[L. S.] JAMES FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN COTT & ERSKINE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

ja5-1aw6wTu

PFE

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Wer War's?—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The War of Wealth—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1897.

EXPENSES AND TAXATION.

State Controller ROBERTS challenges attention in his annual report by a warning to the Legislature on the subject of the increasing expenses of the State Government and a recommendation in favor of a graded tax on inheritances. The warning in regard to increasing expenses is undoubtedly needed, but to be effective it ought to be accompanied by a statement showing wherein the present public expenditures are unnecessary or extravagant, and could be reduced to advantage. Mr. ROBERTS declares that $15,271,218.05 is "an enormous amount of money to squeeze from the people every year" for what he calls "fixed charges," including the support of charitable institutions, hospitals for the insane, prisons, normal schools, and the canal system. It may be so, but whether it is too "enormous" depends upon whether all these expenses are for legitimate public purposes and are necessary to accomplish those purposes properly. One very large item is for the care of the insane, which is now wholly a State charge, but which really draws less from the people of the State than when the burden was divided in large part among the counties. We are inclined to believe that the really extravagant appropriations fall outside of these "fixed charges" for the most part, but if these are greater than they ought to be that should be made clear and some means found for reducing them.

To show merely that certain expenses are large and increasing does not of itself afford any proof that they can be lessened to advantage. There has been a tendency in recent years to multiply offices and to extend public supervision over a variety of interests. Whether this serves a useful purpose in all cases is a question, and there is reason to believe that it is induced in no small measure by a desire to make places for a larger number of men in the public service. In that direction lies the greatest temptation to extravagance. The disposition to increase public expenditures for reasons not connected with the absolute needs of the public service seems to be a weakness of legislative bodies nowadays, and it certainly ought to be checked.

The Controller shows that the tax rate in this State tends to increase continually in spite of additions to the revenues from other sources than direct taxation. Such additions to the revenues seem to be used as an excuse for larger appropriations. While the liquor tax has added more than $3,500,000 to the receipts of the State Treasury, it has resulted in no material reduction of other taxes. It is always one effect of indirect taxation that it disguises the burden and relaxes the check upon expenditures which comes from its pressure.

Controller ROBERTS proposes to guard against a further increase of the rate of direct taxation by enlarging the income from other sources. It would be well if it could be made to result in a reduction of that rate rather than an increase of appropriations, as if these indirect revenues were to be regarded as so much gain. The tax upon inheritances is a comparatively new thing in this country, and the proposition to grade it according to the size of the estates passing to heirs is an absolute novelty here. There is much to be said in favor of this proposition, but the reasons given by Mr. ROBERTS for proposing it do not strike us as altogether judicious. Popular discontent, so far as it may be incited by the growth of great fortunes, is not a thing to be placated by a special tax upon the rich unless such a tax is to be justified on other grounds, and the fact that much personal property escapes taxation during the lives of its possessors is not in itself a ground for imposing a tax upon accumulations after their death, increasing in size with the amount of such accumulations.

Nevertheless, the occasion of the passing of large properties from those who have accumulated them under the protection of the law to the heirs who have not acquired them by their own exertions but gain possession of them by operation of the law, affords the State an opportunity for taking a justifiable tribute. It has the advantage of being collected with ease and certainty, and with absolute equity. There is no evasion when estates pass through the keeping of public authority from decedent to living heirs. The argument for a graded income tax would be stronger if a like certainty and equity were possible, but in the case of inheritances an increase of the tax rate with the size of the accumulation is not likely to check materially the disposition to accumulate, while it may induce more liberal dealing with fortunes during the lifetime of the possessors. Such a tax might also furnish an additional reason for relieving capital in use, which constitutes the bulk of personal property, and which it is bad policy to tax because it tends to check production as well as accumulation. Controller ROBERTS's proposal for a graded inheritance tax will doubtless meet with opposition, but it has much to commend it.

THE TRUSTS AND THE CROCUSES.

There is a fine plausibility and foxiness about Senator LEXOW'S investigation of the trusts. The resolution commands the committee to report on March 1 with a bill to cure the evils it brings to light. That looks businesslike. It promises a short, sharp, and decisive campaign, something that will keep the trust cormorants dancing like a judgment debtor in supplementary proceedings. They will have to tell the whole story of their criminal schemes under the searching questions and cold eye of LEXOW, and in five weeks the whole thing will be over, the revolting story will be told in a report, and a stern measure of remedies and repression will be thereto affixed. Then bonfires will glow all over the State, and the babies of an emancipated and grateful people will be named after CLARENCE LEXOW.

Meanwhile all measures relating to coal, gas, and sugar trusts and to any and all other trusts and combinations will be held in abeyance in the Senate and Assembly committees.

But this great inquiry cannot be completed in five weeks. Even by sitting up o' nights and by hard reading, the members of the committee could not in that time get through the reports of trust investigations made by committees of former Legislatures. The matter is of the utmost gravity. Would it be wise to slight it? The liberties of the people and their prosperity are involved. Would they be content with a hurried and imperfect examination? In reporting progress on March 1, Mr. LEXOW will ask for and obtain an extension of time. The great malefactors, he will say, have been fully exposed. But some of the obscurer but hardly less dangerous combinations have baffled the committee. They must be dragged from their hiding. Fired by his zeal for a relentless and exterminating pursuit, the Republican Legislature will give the committee leave to continue the hunt and report at any time before the close of the session.

Meanwhile all measures relating to coal, gas, and sugar trusts and to any and all other trusts and combinations will be held in abeyance in the Senate and Assembly committees.

A few days before adjournment Senator LEXOW will bring in a report. It will contain many passages which Republican orators will quote in future campaigns to convince the people that there is nothing their party abhors so much as trusts. And the bill of remedies? And the gas, coal, and sugar trust bills? By that time the crocuses will have come. Senator LEXOW would never be so hard-hearted as to ask the legislators to stay in a poky town like Albany when the lovely yellow crocuses were springing up in their gardens at home.

TO CHECK THE FLOOD OF BILLS.

In spite of the warning plea of Speaker O'GRADY, at the opening of the session of the Assembly, on the subject of a reckless and lavish introduction of bills, the stream has begun with its accustomed volume in both houses. The number already introduced since the two houses have been in session reaches into the hundreds, and it is made up, as usual, mainly of private and local bills, most of which are useless and comparatively few of which will ever be passed. Some of them deal with matters which should be left to local authorities, some are mere "jobs," and many are introduced simply to oblige constituents and with no intention of pushing them. Bills of this class have been generally referred to committees which do what they please with them, rarely giving public hearings on them, reporting them or not, as suits their purpose, and finally putting through those which have a logrolling support, with very little knowledge on the part of members as to what they are about.

This is an abuse which wastes much public time and money, incumbers the statute books with useless and often pernicious enactments, frequently covers petty local jobbery, and keeps the law in a state of confusion and uncertainty. Two years ago a commission was created by act of the Legislature to inquire into this matter and devise a remedy for the evil. It made a report at the last session with several measures, including one intended to check the flood of private and local bills. Very little attention was paid to the matter in either house, but this bill has been again introduced in the Assembly by Mr. SANGER, and it should be so pressed upon the legislative attention as to compel action upon it.

Its main provisions are those requiring all private and local bills to be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before they are introduced, and notice to be published of the intention of introducing them, requiring also a statement of reasons for them and permitting a statement of objections to them; making hearings by the committees and final reports obligatory, and putting upon the proponents of the measures the expense of printing. The great value of this measure would lie in its check upon the introduction of bills unless there were some real occasion for it.

Unless the Legislature can provide some means of regulating and restraining its own action so as to stop the abuse of careless and profuse legislation, there will speedily be a movement to limit the frequency and the length of its sessions. This ought to be started, anyway. A session of three months once in two years, under proper methods of procedure, would be enough for all the lawmaking required by public interests. If, instead of a yearly output of two volumes of statutes, each containing 1,000 pages, we had one volume of half the bulk once in two years, the chance of improving the condition of the statute law would be much better than under the present condition of things.

DEMOCRATIC DIFFERENCES.

If the Democratic Party is to be successful within the next few years, its members must look to the future and not to the past. Former animosities, antagonisms, and differences of opinion must be cast aside, and if not forgotten, at least disregarded. We cannot succeed by fighting over old interparty questions; but we can succeed by joining forces to battle against the common enemy.—Albany Argus.

It is not the "differences" of opinion that must be cast aside, but the disrupting opinions themselves. There can never be a compromise between the Bryan Democrats and the Democrats who voted for PALMER or for MCKINLEY. There is no middle ground upon which they can come together. Their "differences" are irreconcilable.

For that reason we think that all present projects of formal reconciliation will be fruitless. When the opportunity comes for the Democratic Party to make a hopeful campaign upon issues raised by Republican abuse of power, reconciliation will effect itself without much noise or fuss. The ancient Democratic principles, not the principles of the Chicago Convention, will then receive the support of every member of the party. The new and undemocratic "opinions" repudiated by the old leaders and rejected by the people will be no longer heard of in Democratic councils. A union of the party must come in that way if at all.

Our Albany contemporary finds work for the Democracy to do in this State:

"Gold and silver, Cleveland and Hill men, Tammany and anti-Tammany, can all unite in a common cause, and that common cause is the redemption of the State and its various municipalities from misgovernment."

That is first-rate, though such sweeping optimism quite takes one's breath away. PURROY and SHEEHAN uniting in such a "common cause" would present a spectacle of enormous and millennial interest. But there is going to be plenty of misgovernment in the State and its cities. If the conditions are only moderately bad, the Democracy will regain power only by first regaining the confidence of the people. If misrule is scandalous and provokes a popular uprising, the voters will pitch the Democrats into office without stopping to inquire whether they are regenerate or still in the state of original sin, just as was the case with Mr. PLATT'S party last Fall and in 1894 and 1893.

In any case there is not much just now to be said or done publicly about Democratic reconciliation. This is the season for earnest and prayerful work in the closet on the hard stool of repentance.

CITY HEALTH BOARDS AND SUBURBAN COWS.

At the recent conference of the State and municipal Boards of Health of Ohio, at Columbus, attention was directed to an interesting decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota relating to the exercise of the power of a city's Health Department in suburban districts beyond the city's boundaries.

Minneapolis is one of the small number of cities in which the health authorities have undertaken to prevent the sale of milk from consumptive cows to the people under their jurisdiction by requiring all dairy farmers who ship milk to the city to prove that their herds have been purified by means of the tuberculin test. One farmer rebelled against this requirement and appealed to the courts, upon the ground that the city's Board of Health had no right to enforce such a regulation with respect to dairy herds kept outside of the city limits.

We spoke of these legal proceedings some time ago, before any decision had been reached. It was announced at the Columbus meeting last week that the case had been carried to the Supreme Court, and that this tribunal had sustained the Minneapolis Board of Health, holding that the board for the protection of consumers could require the use of the tuberculin test on herds kept in adjoining towns from which milk was sent to the city. The presumption is that courts in other States would decide in the same way, and as the authorities in many other cities will eventually adopt the regulations now enforced by the Minneapolis board, this ruling in Minnesota may be regarded as an important one.

There is a report from Washington that Senator SHERMAN is exhibiting his propensity for changing his mind by hesitation about taking charge of the State Department after all. It is a case in which a change of mind would be of advantage to the public and probably to Mr. SHERMAN'S reputation as well. If he has the least doubt about his physical or mental fitness for the weighty tasks of the State Department, or even about his disposition to assume them, he ought by all means to avoid the burden. It would relieve the public mind to know that he had decided to do so, and if his choice for the office has been due to a political scheme to give his present seat in the Senate to Mr. HANNA, it would also be fortunate for the incoming Administration. We do not say this on account of any assumed unfitness of Mr. HANNA for a place in the Senate, but to have him put there through a political bargain resulting in a failure to have the right kind of a man at the head of the Department of State would produce an unfavorable impression and add to the difficulties which the new Administration seems destined to encounter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES waxes sensational over what it calls "the winning over" of silver Senators to the support of a tariff bill. THE TIMES forgets that most of the silver Senators were protectionists long before they were free-silver men. [Senator CHANDLER'S Concord Monitor.]

That is not the point. In itself the return of a Republican protectionist to his old delusions after a season of Populism and free silver would be a matter of no more importance than the return of a toper to his tankards after a course of gold cure. It would excite pity, but not apprehension. But every business man in the country who knows how the McKinley tariff was got through Congress after the passage of the Sherman silver law pricks up his ears when he hears about silver Senators being "won over" to the support of Mr. DINGLEY'S tariff bill. What is the inducement? What return can the tariff ever make to the silver men?

Senator ALLEN of Nebraska seems to have found much satisfaction in constructing a table of "frauds," whereby sundry States were, according to him, carried for MCKINLEY at the late election. His only evidence of fraud seems to be the increase in the vote over that of 1892, or over what in his opinion it ought to be. As there are many causes for a variation in the number of votes, this is rather a flimsy foundation for a fabric of fraud erected even for one's own satisfaction. But in a large proportion of the States which gave their Electoral votes to BRYAN election frauds have not only been notorious for years, but have been admitted as deliberate and systematic by those in whose interest they were perpetrated. Suppose all persons constitutionally entitled to vote in all the States of the South had been permitted to do so freely and their votes had been fairly counted and the returns honestly made, how many of those States would BRYAN have carried?

Does civil service reform pay? That is a question far more important to the people who provide funds for the Government than are all the complaints of ABRAHAM GRUBER and his drove of office seekers. Here is the testimony of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his latest report:

"I desire to call special attention to the marked improvement of the service in the field since the classification under the civil service law of the various employés in that branch of the service. This is especially noticeable in those districts where there has heretofore been a disposition on the part of the employés to enter into collusion with persons engaged in the illicit manufacture and sale of distilled spirits. Under the present conditions the employé has learned that a serious infraction of his duty renders him liable to peremptory dismissal from the service and that without any hope of re-employment. He has also learned that a strict compliance on his part with the law and regulations will place him in the line of promotion and enable him to be advanced to the higher grades of the service. In the districts referred to the improved condition of the service is evidenced by the greatly decreased number of complaints filed with this office, and also by the largely increased receipts from penalties imposed for violations of the law and regulations."

Mr. BALFOUR'S curt replies to questions addressed to him in the House of Commons as to the intentions of the Government in regard to a bimetallic conference will give cold comfort to Senator WOLCOTT. The Government will take no initiative, and so far as the First Lord of the Treasury knows, no such conference has been proposed. Mr. BALFOUR is a bimetallist. But he knows very well that the people of England are content with their standard of value, and would tolerate no attempt to exchange it for one doubtful and unsafe. That is also the temper of the American people. Mr. WOLCOTT and the Republicans who sent him on his fool's errand would be aware of that fact if their minds were not possessed by the absurd ideas of compromise that were so strenuously put forward at the St. Louis Convention.

Mr. CHARLTON, a liberal member of the Dominion Parliament, recently suggested that the removal of the Canadian duties on certain manufactured goods might serve as a basis for a reciprocity agreement with his country. With reference to these manufactured goods, Chairman DINGLEY of the Ways and Means Committee now says:

"I have seen the list. Most of the manufactured articles mentioned are now freely exported from the United States to Canada, and our manufacturers virtually control the Canadian market, so far as many of them are concerned. In none of them, so far as I have investigated the matter, do our manufacturers experience formidable competition there from British manufacturers."

But these are articles the manufacture of which is protected here by tariff duties required, it is said, for the defense of the domestic producers against imports from Great Britain. If these manufacturers "control the Canadian market" without tariff protection—the goods from this country and those from Great Britain entering Canada on the same terms—why do they need any tariff defense in their own land against the same foreign manufacturers? If they have overcome English competition in Canada and have driven the competing English goods out of that country without the aid of a tariff handicap on those goods, why are they not able to do this at home without a tariff duty? Do they by means of combinations exact at home prices higher than those for which they sell their products in the Dominion?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Possibly of considerable significance, just now is the statement that the Government has for three months past had over 300 men working day and night on the fortifications at the entrance of Mobile Harbor. This news comes from a Mobile doctor, who has been talking with a Louisville reporter, and it is repeated without comment by a Mobile paper. There would seem to be no particular need or use for secrecy in this matter, and if the fortifications of that very important harbor are really being strengthened, it would be easy to argue in favor of giving the fact wide publicity. An attack by Spain on one of our Gulf cities is next door to unthinkable, and these new defenses are doubtless more against the possibility than the probability of such a madly suicidal act. Not what the Spaniards might do to us, but what we might be forced to do to the Spaniards is the matter of real consequence. It is, therefore, desirable for the Dons to know that even a rapid dash across from Cuba would end disastrously for their antiquated little tubs.

—Chicago has a new and peculiar grievance against this city. When the fund for buying and preserving CARLYLE'S house in Cheyne Row was started, several prominent citizens of the City by the Lake were moved to contribute to it out of their greater or less abundance. Indeed, of the entire sum given in both Europe and America, Chicago supplied about one-fiftieth, a surprisingly good showing, considering how small must be the proportion of the city's inhabitants that ever heard of the Sage of Chelsea. It is, therefore, extremely aggravating to the little Cook County papers that almost every one of these contributions is credited in the official "Carlyle House Catalogue" to New York. This came about from the fact that there was no Chicago agent of the fund, and the subscriptions had to be made through the New York bankers who forwarded the money from this country to England. These bankers, with a cruel disregard for Chicago's sensibilities, were not as careful as they might have been in telling the origin of each dollar, and as a result New York figures in the catalogue several times at poor Chicago's expense. Of course, this is very sad and wrong, but the episode is not without its amusing features if viewed from the right standpoint, that is, an Eastern one.

—A Theosophical lecturer, who drifted down from Toronto to Rochester one night last week, had much to say about metempsychosis and reincarnation. He was a thorough-going fellow and declared that not only did men and animals and bugs often change cars in the endless journey of life, but that even nations disappeared in one age and land only to reappear somewhere else with personality unchanged except in comparatively slight respects. It seems that England, for instance, is an exact reproduction of the old Roman Empire. The character is the same, though it has taken a higher form, for the reason that "nature's doors never open backward." The French, as a nation, are the reincarnation of the old Greeks, whereas the American Nation is the re-embodiment of the Egyptians, who lived at least 7,500 years ago. The latter statement is delightfully enigmatic and Theosophical, but it ought to be supplemented by a full statement of all the Toronto man knows about the Egyptians of B. C. 5603, and the sources of his knowledge. Let's see; the toe-snapping Fox sisters rose to fame in Rochester, if memory serves, and they are still remembered there with something like pride, if not like respect. Therefore, Rochester ought to be a good place in which to preach the metempsychosis of nations.

—As showing the distressful condition to which the West Indian sugar planters have been reduced by the subsidized product of Germany and France, it is said that last year the entire income from a great Jamaica plantation which once brought its owner £6,000 a year has now dwindled to £100, and this is not from sugar, but from logwood, which forms a part of the "bush" by which the once beautifully cultivated fields are now overgrown and ruined. Yet the condition of Jamaica is not nearly so bad as that of the smaller English islands, for it produces considerable quantities of coffee, tea, and fruit, while their only crop of any importance at all is sugar. A sardonic correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, in discussing these matters, says: "It is indeed strange that while other nations are expending much energy and vast sums of money in trying to establish colonies, we, who have such magnificent possessions, do so much to estrange them by almost 'systematic indifference.' Colonists are but human, and men cannot exist upon loyalty to the flag. If the royal commission fails to find a remedy for the present state of affairs in those beautiful islands, we may possibly commemorate the 'diamond jubilee' in a charmingly original fashion—by casting away some of the brightest jewels of the imperial crown.

PERSONAL.

—PATRICK HAYES, a resident of Cardiff, says he remembers the French landing at Bantry Bay in 1798, and he believes that he was then about five years old. This would make HAYES'S age somewhere in the neighborhood of 104. All efforts to find a record of the man's birth or baptism in County Cork, where he says both events took place, have proved without result, so his claim to have passed the century mark can be admitted or denied, according as one is disposed or not to credit the authenticity of memories like his. Most people, probably, will be disposed to suspect that his earliest recollections are not of things he saw, but of things about which he was told. This skeptical attitude of mind is the more excusable in the case of HAYES because he is still able to walk out in the coldest weather without an overcoat, and has hardly a gray hair on his thickly covered head.

—Out in Indianapolis, as in Boston and Brooklyn, people still seek edification or instruction from the lecture platform. Judge D. P. BALDWIN of Logansport, for example, talked to a whole churchful of attentive listeners the other night about that interesting abstraction known under the generic name of money, treating it, not from the standpoint of politics, as was popular a few months ago, but as something to be acquired, spent, and saved—especially saved. The Judge believes in economy, though he admitted that it is to many an unpleasant word. It tastes of self-restraint, he said, and to avoid the taste men load it down with the idea of penuriousness and cheeseparing, but such suggestions are gratuitous and often malicious. Economy means living within one's income. Then the speaker ventilated some views that make one almost sure he is of Southern birth or descent. There are many small economies, he declared, which a gentleman cannot afford; for example, he cannot shoulder his trunk, so as to save a porter's fee, nor can he dress shabbily, or live at a third-rate eating house. A gentleman cannot afford, for economy's sake, to higgle about a washerwoman's wages. Neither, if in society or in church, can he avoid those expenses which are customary among gentlemen and church people. Well, perhaps not; still, as a matter of stern argument and definition, it is hard to see why a "gentleman" cannot do any one or all of these things if occasion arises. It's all a matter of judgment and circumstances alter cases.

—Secretary OLNEY takes a long walk every day and always moves at a rate that constantly threatens to turn into a run, though it never does so, except occasionally, when he darts in front of a rapidly moving street car. These walks begin about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Secretary emerges from the State Department Building, passes up Executive to Pennsylvania Avenue, and then, turning to the right, starts for the Peace Monument, at the foot of Capitol Hill. He is invariably dressed for these excursions in a short box-coat, with trousers to match, and a derby hat. Now and then, but rarely, he wears a light Fall overcoat; usually he prefers to trust for warmth to the energy of his motions. The Secretary often invites a friend to accompany him on these trips, but he rarely gets an acceptance twice from the same man, for the tastes of department officials and diplomats do not usually lie in the direction of violent exercise.

—This is a curiously courteous age. Once it would have been impossible for Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH, Mr. ABRAHAM GRUBER, and the Rev. VALL-SPINOZA to make statements on important topics, not only false in every particular, but, so far as human judgment can decide, intentionally false, without exciting an angry chorus of those short, harsh words that still exist in the dictionary, but have about ceased to form a part of spoken and written language. In answering Mr. SMITH, Dr. CYRUS HAMLIN did, indeed, show just a trace of the old-time vigor of epithet. He is an old man, however, and comes from Maine at that, two facts which explain his failure to fall wholly into the new ways of controversy. Mr. MCANENY, on the other hand, did not find it necessary to use a single unpolite word while proving Mr. GRUBER'S civil service speech to have been a mere flimsy tissue of falsehoods that were not even ingenious. So, too, Dr. CASTILLO of the Cuban Junta kept strictly within parliamentary bounds in his reply to the mixture of long-exploded calumnies and malicious new insults by which the self-styled clergyman from Puerto Rico tried to serve the cause of Spain. Now, this gentler method is also the better one, doubtless, but it doesn't give half as much amusement to the by-standers, especially if they be of a somewhat carnal and unregenerate turn of mind, which some by-standers still are. "Least said, soonest mended" is a wise saying often, and it is wisest when one's cause is not very sure. In other cases, "a lot said, with fierce vehemence, and nothing left to mend," might not always be a bad variant of the proverb.

CURRENT NOTES.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of California appropriating $15,000 for a monument to the brave and deserving Col. Edward D. Baker, to be erected in Golden Gate Park. He merits a tall shaft if ever a Californian did.

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Massachusetts spent last year $4.65 on each thousand dollars of its valuation for the public schools, the total amount paid being $11,829,191.

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The Nashville American says that Speaker Reed has proved himself to be such a good friend to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition that if he will accept the invitation to be present and take part in the opening ceremonies he will receive from his political opponents a hearty greeting along that his many political friends in the State will find it difficult to surpass.

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It was by a unanimous vote that the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature passed a bill absolutely prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in that State. The little rolls were condemned in the speeches of members as destructive to the health of the youth of the State, and some members attributed the use of morphine and other vicious habits directly to the smoking of cigarettes. When the vote was taken, the lawmakers voted "aye" with vigor.

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An effort is being made in the Legislature of Minnesota to have the iron mines of the State taxed for something approaching their real valuations. As illustrations of the present methods, it is said that one mine of the estimated value of about $10,000,000 is assessed at less than $225,000, and another capitalized at $16,500,000 is assessed for $365,000. Still another, world famous for its great value, is taxed for less than $170,000.

As to Economic Fallacies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are to be congratulated on giving to New Yorkers a daily paper fit to be read in the family circle, an achievement that, strange as it may seem, deserves particular mention in this era of "new journalism." Your editorial page, in keeping with the tone of the paper, shows careful and intelligent work, and I was therefore the more surprised to see to-day an article on "Luxury and Discontent," which abounded in economic fallacies. You justify large expenditures for luxuries, (whether extravagant or not is a question that may be argued apart,) on the ground that the effect is "to enliven business by putting money in [sic] circulation which would otherwise remain idle." The assumption that this money would "otherwise remain idle" is quite gratuitous; so long as it is invested or deposited in banks it does not remain idle; and the people who give great entertainments are not the people who hoard money in bedticks or old stockings. This doctrine of "putting money into circulation" and "giving employment to labor" would justify a rich man in breaking all the plate-glass windows in his house; the effect would be to "enliven business by putting money into circulation"! The fallacy is one which should not have been committed by any one familiar with the elementary principles of political economy. (Cf. Mill's Political Economy, Book I., Chapter V., Section 9—Demand for Commodities is Not Demand for Labor.)

New York, Jan. 24, 1897. A. F. W.

But what if the "elementary principles of political economy" are fallacious, as some of them prove to be when examined by subsequent writers? Does our correspondent think that his analogy of breaking plate-glass windows is a sound and useful argument?—[Editor of THE TIMES.]

Good Words for The Times.

From The Bookseller and Newsman.

What the new publisher has accomplished for THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last month is known of all men. He has made it a better newspaper in every respect than it has ever been. He adheres strictly to the motto which he has adopted of "All the news that's fit to print," and THE TIMES is in receipt of expressions of praise from all quarters for its firm stand against the sensational journalism now so much in vogue.

THE TIMES has greatly improved its business. Its advertising patronage and circulation are much greater than at any time within recent years. This is shown in the statement of the news companies of New York which has been published, which shows that actual sales of the daily edition of THE TIMES in the last three months, through that source, have increased 32 per cent, and the Sunday edition 52 per cent. This is but a step in the progress which THE NEW YORK TIMES is sure to achieve.

PICTURE SALES AND SHOWS.

There will be sold to-night and to-morrow night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, near Thirty-fourth Street, a collection of 175 pictures in oil and water color, formed by Mr. Charles H. Maguire, and which will be disposed of by the order of Mr. George A. Baker, attorney for the administratrix of Mr. Maguire's estate. The collection, while it is decidedly uneven in the quality of the works which compose it, is considerably above the average in merit of the ordinary collections disposed of at auction during recurring art seasons.

Landscapes predominate largely in the display, and these have evidently been selected by some one who had both a good idea of landscape painting and decided artistic taste. Some of the better names among American landscape painters are represented by several examples, in each case characteristic and good, while of the foreign landscapists there is an excellent little Corot, "Edge of the Woods"; a fair Troyon, "Landscape and Cattle"; a sombre but strong Jaque, and two excellent landscapes by Defaux, both exceedingly rich and soft in color. There are three unusually good examples of Inness—two early works, one sombre in tone and color, and one bright and sunny, and the well-known and important "Coming Storm on the Coast of France," with its fine sweep of air and sky. There is a good little Wyant, full of air and sentiment, and three Winter scenes by Bruce Crane, with rich-colored skies and judicious sentiment. Gilbert Gaul's good figure work, "A Suspicious Character," was in the last Autumn Academy, and J. F. Murphy has three landscapes, all noticeable for tone, sentiment, and color. An old landscape by Thomas Doughty, "Bellow's Falls, Vermont," is sunny and bright, and there is an early Winslow Homer, "On the Beach at Long Branch," with stiff figures, but breezy and sunny; a good Alfred Stevens, and fair examples of Van Boskerck, J. A. Weir, Edward Gay, C. Harry Eaton, A. F. Tait, G. Bogert, Twachtman, G. H. Smillie, Van Elten, and F. M. K. Rehn. To American picture buyers who lack good examples of the men above mentioned in their collections this sale should afford a good opportunity to supply the want.

The Spanish portrait painter, Madrazo, who arrived here on Sunday, has secured a studio in the Kurtz Building, on South Madison Square, and will at once begin work on several orders for portraits which he has agreed to paint. Four recent portraits from his clever brush are now on exhibition at Mr. Oehme's gallery, on Fifth Avenue. The subjects are M. Simon, who accompanied the artist from Paris; Mrs. Austin Leo, an American, of the fair English Saxon type; the young Duchesse de Morny, the daughter of Guzman Blanco, a typical South American brunette, and Count —— of Paris. All these are brilliant in color and splendidly posed and drawn. The most satisfactory are those of Count —— and the Duchesse de Morny, a remarkably pretty woman, which are charming in color and delightful as pictures, whether faithful likenesses or not. Madrazo has been called "the painter who paints his sitters, not as they look, but as he sees them." If he can always execute as delightful works of art as the present examples, any sitter possessed of art taste might pardon the painter for not exactly catching his or her expression.

Some 106 pen-and-ink drawings and 50 lithographs by Joseph Pennell, the originals of illustrations for the new edition of Irving's "Alhambra," are now on exhibition at the gallery of Frederick Keppel & Co., in East Sixteenth Street. Mr. Whistler's remark, in a letter to the Fine Art Society of London on these drawings and lithographs, "that only Pennell could have completely put sunny Spain in the frames," is the happiest possible criticism on the display. The drawings especially are light and graceful in touch, and evidence full sympathy with the glowing air and skies of Spain and the most acute perception of artistic possibilities. Whether we wander with Mr. Pennell through the courts and along the terraces of the Alhambra itself, stroll along the country roads, or enjoy our eau sucré and cigarette in some quaint café of old Seville, we feel that we are with a guide into whose soul has crept and taken possession the art and beauty of old Spain. The exhibition is one that it is impossible to describe in detail. One must visit it with full time to follow the artist in his wanderings up the stairways, along the roofs, or through the corridors of the Alhambra itself, or through the streets of Seville and the gardens, roads, and paths of the surrounding country.

Mr. Carlton T. Chapman, who has made himself the art historian of the naval side—which was the chief side—of the War of 1812, has now on exhibition at the gallery of Messrs. Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, 373 Fifth Avenue, thirty oil and water color paintings of the more sensational and most famous naval engagements of the "Second War of Independence." It is said that one of the invitations to visit this exhibition was returned with the laconic indorsement, "No, thank you; I am an Englishman," and the logic of this indorsement is proved by the fact that, except possibly in one canvas, the American warship is depicted as victorious over her English adversaries. Most of the pictures will be found familiar from their reproduction during the last two or three years in Harper's Weekly, and in the excellent "Naval History of the War of 1812," by James Barnes, but they are none the less worthy of a visit and study. Mr. Chapman's color is apt to be a little hard and cold, but he knows his subject well and has devoted to it an immense amount of thought and study. His ships are well drawn and faithful in detail, and his canvases have much life and movement. Particularly good are "The Chase of the Constitution," "The Constitution and Java—After the Action," "The Chesapeake Going Out to Meet the Shannon," "The Chase of the President by an English Squadron," and "The Surrender of the Penguin to the Hornet." The latent patriotism which is said to exist in the breasts of all Americans will be effectually aroused by a visit to this exhibition.

A DIFFERENCE.

Edith A. Bradley in The San Francisco Call.

I guess my pa was orful bad afore he grew
so tall,
A regler holy terror with lots an' lots er gall,
For he tells me the funniest stories of how
he an' Uncle Ben
Stole apples an' went in swimmin' an'
played hooky, too. But when
He caught me stealin' apples an' playin'
hooky, too,
He didn't seem to see things as
he
used
to
do.

There are some things about father that I
cannot understand.
You should hear him telling of the time he
thought he owned the land
And went a-courtin' mother. But the other
evening when
Poor Tom forgot 'twas time to go and
stayed till half-past ten,
Pa cannot have remembered when he was
twenty-two,
For he didn't seem to see things as
he
used
to
do.

I'll bet the governor must have been a
pretty sly old bird,
Or he tells the biggest whoppers that I have
ever heard
Of what the fellows used to do when he was
young and gay—
He says it was before the time he settled
down to stay—
But when I told him how we boys had
worked a thing or two,
He didn't seem to see things as
he
used
to
do.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

WHEN GEORGE THE FOURTH WAS YOUNG AND CHARMING.

A Fanciful Picture of Him as Gallant and Hero at the Lyceum—A New Irish Drama.

The new bill at the Lyceum Theatre, comprising two plays that were acted for the first time last night, is not likely to stir the most susceptible young playgoer to much enthusiasm, but it may agreeably divert the frequenters of that house for several weeks. The first piece, written by a person, sex unknown, called variously "Julian Field" and "X. L., author of 'It Was a Dream,'" is a one-act farce of a domestic quality and a juvenile character. One pair of young married folks squabble about nothing. Another pair of ditto ditto endeavor to pacify the disputants, and in doing so get to quarreling themselves. Then peace ensues. Unquestionably some things in Mr. or Mrs. X. L.'s farce are true to life. Their silliness is their hallmark. But "When a Man Marries" is not very edifying entertainment, though it is performed in a sprightly manner by Misses Tyree and Florence, Messrs. Gottschalk and Joseph Wheelock, Jr.

The other and longer play is made of better stuff. It is called "The First Gentleman of Europe," and as there never was but one person who claimed that high-sounding title—one who had the least right to it—the identity of the hero is obvious. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett wrote it, with the assistance of Miss Constance Fletcher, who signs all her books and plays "George Fleming." It deals with an imaginary episode in the life of George IV., when he was twenty-three years old, and shows him pursuing a young woman of humble birth with the ardent rodomontade which his scandal-loving biographers say he used in courting Maria Anne Fitzherbert.

That unfortunate lady does not appear in the play, the deus ex machina of which is a Lady Sark, who is, of course, that other titled namesake of a channel island, Lady Jersey. This powdered and perfumed personage learns that her royal lover is masquerading in the city as Col. Ffolliott, and paying attentions to a goldsmith's daughter who is honorably loved by a young poet. This poet, who is starving in an attic, is sufficiently familiar with public affairs to be able to write an eloquent pamphlet in defense of Charles James Fox, yet does not know the story of the ruin of "Perdita" Robinson, or the carousals at Carlton House and the Oriental palace at Brighton. He was born on the same day as the Prince, and bears the illustrious name of George, and an imagined ideal of that son of majesty has been his god.

Lady Sark contrives that the poet shall meet the Prince at Carlton House, and then a lively time ensues. The poet, identifying the royal personage with the would-be seducer he has known in the city, speaks with the vehemence and despair of a man whose most cherished idol has been shattered. And then he is arrested for drawing his sword on the heir apparent.

Prince George is more determined than ever to conquer the virtuous daughter of the humble goldsmith, because Lady Sark has now made the story known to everybody, and his failure will mean ridicule, which is a thing he loathes. He has a new weapon, too. He offers the girl the life and freedom of her lover as his price. But at the last moment, the kingly heart of him is touched by the poor girl's devotion and virtue, so he joins the hands of the lovers and departs to stir up another quarry.

The play has some sort of atmosphere, and its characterization is sufficiently distinct. Its literary quality is good, if not brilliant. Its best wit is discovered in the assertion that "there is at least one fault women do not have. They are not scarce." Its movement is rather slow, but the penultimate climax is stirring, while the scène à faire, in the last act, though obvious in development and climax, is well managed.

The production is pretty, pictorially speaking, but the acting is not remarkable. Mr. Walcot, as a country Baronet of the hard-drinking, hard-riding kind, and Mrs. Whiffen, as a practical, sharp-tongued city dame, are most at home in their parts. Still, Mr. Hackett manages to unlimber a little in his great scene, Miss Mannering is sweet and sincere, if rather monotonous, and Mr. Morgan, though lacking grace and finished art, is fervid and forceful. Miss Shotwell, as the high-born "favorite," looks like a lovely china shepherdess, and acts like the late Mrs. J. J. Prior nights when Mrs. Prior did not feel quite in the mood for acting, while Mr. Mills is lamentably feeble in a role requiring skill of "composition," courtly grace, and personal humor.

Prince of Wales.....James K. Hackett
Sir Christopher Carteret.....Charles Walcot
George Carteret.....Edward Morgan
Oldfield.....Felix Morris
Lord Carisbrook.....Frank Mills
Captt Morris.....David Elmer
Bailiff.....D. Lloyd
Daphne.....Mary Mannering
Lady Sark.....Marie Shotwell
Mrs. Oldfield.....Mrs. Thomas Whiffen

"SWEET INNISCARRA."

Augustus Pitou's Irish Drama at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Chauncey Olcott made his annual appearance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night in an Irish play, by Augustus Pitou, entitled "Sweet Inniscarra." The piece, which is in four acts, is sufficiently interesting and well constructed, and a number of stirring theatrical incidents, which are well conceived, give abundant opportunity to Mr. Olcott and some of his associates.

The action passes in the small hamlet of Inniscarra, on the river Lee, while the American War of 1812 is in progress. The hero, Gerald Carroll, is a young man of wealth, who, grown tired of London life, leaves England for a sojourn in Ireland. On his way from Dublin to Cork he stops at the village of Inniscarra, where the villagers are expecting the arrival of a new schoolmaster by the daily coach—a notable event in the days of the "hedge" instructor. Pending his arrival, the instruction of the peasant children is undertaken by Kate O'Donoghue, the daughter of one of the county 'squires, and an heiress.

She is engaged in this occupation when Gerald meets her, and as he has sent the appointed schoolmaster on a mission he assumes the rôle of the new teacher, and, having saved Kate's life, falls in love with her. She loves him in return, and as he is not her father's choice they hold clandestine meetings in a wooded place called by the peasantry Glen Fail, or the Glen of Destiny, in which is an unlucky stone. While plighting their faith upon this stone they are surprised by her father, her uncle, Capt. O'Donoghue, and another county Squire named Creswick, the suitor for Kate's hand whom her father favors. Squire O'Donoghue tears Kate away from Gerald, and with the assistance of his brother, the Captain, who is in command of a British frigate lying down the river, a scheme is set on foot to capture Gerald by the pressgang and take him to the war.

The pressgang comes to Inniscarro, and Gerald is captured as he is interceding for the husband of a fisherwoman who has been carried off. In his absence Kate is being coerced into signing a contract of marriage by her father and Creswick, when Gerald, who has escaped from the frigate, enters, and, disclosing his identity, claims his bride, and receives the consent of her father when he proves Creswick to be an adventurer.

The story is agreeable in its sentimental features, and gives wide scope for the introduction of songs by Mr. Olcott. The performance was well received by a large audience, and it is likely to be popular.

The scenery, especially the scene of the Glen of Destiny, is very handsome and effective, and the whole performance is acceptable of its kind.

Gerald O'Carroll.....Chauncey Olcott
Lawrence Eyre.....Paul Gilmore
Squire O'Donoghue.....Daniel Gilfether
Capt. Robert O'Donoghue.....Charles Riegel
Squire John Creswick.....W. J. Dean
Pat Quinn, a fiddler.....Luke Martin
Michael.....W. H. Burton
Dennis Roach.....J. C. Hicker
Pat.....Imogene Washburn
Mike.....Ada Gilbert
Kate O'Donoghue.....Georgia Busby
Bridget Quinn.....Lizzie Washburn
Nora Roach.....Kitty Coleman
A Fishwife.....Lea Templeton

Theatres and Music Halls.

—New cinematograph pictures and waxwork groups are among this week's attractions at the Eden Musée. A large attendance is attracted daily by the orchestra concerts in the Winter Garden.

—At the Harlem Opera House this week the play is "Two Little Vagrants," which is presented with its showy scenery and large dramatic company, including Jessie Busley and Minnie Dupree.

—"The War of Wealth," a melodrama, by C. T. Dazey, is the attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. The play—which is full of stirring scenes, including the rescue of the bank from failure, the explosion, and the failing of the balcony—had a long run last season. A number of popular actors appear in the cast.

—The entertainment at the Grand Opera House this week is given by A. G. Field's minstrel company. The first part of the programme, which is called "The Court of Momus," depicts Daniel Quinlan as the God of Mirth, surounded by his Court, representing a number of mythological characters.

—Frederick Bryton and Grace Filkins are appearing this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre in a clever one-act play by Augustus Thomas, written especially for their use and called "Proper Impropriety." Both actors are popular. The American Lillipute is to repeat their sketch of low life and the American Biograph, which is still on exhibition, proves entertaining. Among others in a good bill are Signor Alberti and Ezra Kendall.

—Otero does the bolero and other Spanish dances at Koster & Bial's this week. The bolero, which is accompanied by the usual Spanish love song and clicking castanets, is performed with unusual freedom of motion. Her other dances include the sequidilla and chica. Some Spanish and French songs she sings are good. Taciano, a clever impersonator, is appearing for the first time here, and Williams and Walker have introduced some new verses in the darky songs. Others on the programme are Jessie Miller, Marzelo and Millay, the Marco brothers, Lew Dockstader, and the Kronemann brothers. The Horn brothers' engagement closes this week, and Miss Marie Halton will begin an engagement next Monday.

—Auguste van Biene, the 'cellist, is attracting large audiences to the Olympia Music Hall. He plays nightly several good selections, including an Irish fantasie and popular pieces in a style which leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. Louise Beaudet sings in a refreshing manner, and Troja is droll. Edwin Latell, a good discriptive banjoist, is amusing, and James Thornton, who talks in a monotone and sings in a semitone, is clever. Some others are Haines and Pettingill, Hedges and Larchmere, Leona Lewis, and Ben Horney. The burlesque of a police incident is retained. The Winter Garden entertainment on the roof is furnished by the Pantzer brothers, Lee Richardson, "Chuck" Connors, an Arab troupe, some bicyclists, and a number of French quadrille dancers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" will shortly be given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

—Massenet's "Le Cid" is now in active preparation for its first production in the Metropolitan Opera House. It will probably be presented in two weeks.

—Signor Campanari will sing the rôle of Rigoletto in the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday night. It will be the first time he has ever sung it in this city.

—The Treasurers' Club of America, an organization composed of the treasurers from the various theatres of New York, will give its annual entertainment at the Broadway Theatre Sunday evening, Feb. 7.

—"Straight from the Heart," Sutton Vane and Arthur Shirley's melodrama, will be produced to-night at the Academy of Music. It was postponed from last night, owing to the scenery not being in readiness.

—"Gebildete Menschen" will be acted at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night. "Das Eigene Blut" will be given on Thursday night, and the third part of Schiller's famous "Wallenstein" trilogy on Friday night.

—It is said that John C. Rice and May Irwin will separate after the present season. Miss Irwin will probably appear under the management of Henry B. Sire, and Mr. Rice is under contract with Rich & Harris to appear in their new comedy.

—Next August a new farcical comedy will be produced at the Garrick Theatre by Rich & Harris. Among those already under contract to appear with them are John C. Rice, Joseph M. Sparks, Ada Lewis, Jacques Kruger, Sally Cohen, Margery Teal, and Mabel Power.

—The New York Post Graduate Hospital will give its first annual concert under the direction of Anton Seidl Thursday evening, at Carnegie Music Hall. Mr. Seidl, with his full orchestra, will be assisted by Mr. Emil Fischer and Mme. Gadski. The proceeds of the concert will be used for establishing more free beds in the babies' wards of the hospital.

—Miss Martha Morton will dramatize the novel by John Strange Winter entitled "The Truth Tellers." Miss Morton has acquired all dramatic rights by arrangement with the author for all countries and has arranged with Charles Frohman for the production of the play next season, both in England and America. She expects to finish the work by May 1, and it is Mr. Frohman's intention to produce the play in New York and Boston with two companies early in the Autumn.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE" SUNG.

Gounod's Operatic Version of Shakespeare's Love Story with Mme. Eames as Juliet.

Mme. Melba claimed Juliet in Gounod's operatic version of "Romeo and Juliet" as her particular privilege for the present season, and had she not been forced to succumb to the ravages of influenza, no one else would have sung the part. But immediately after Mme. Melba's release from her contract, an opportunity was sought to have Mme. Emma Eames, the famous Juliette of the Grand Opéra in 1889, appear in the part. She did so last night before an audience of good size and brilliant appearance. It cannot be said that at the beginning of the opera she did herself justice. Her voice was quite husky, apparently from nervousness, and she produced some very impure tone in the waltz song, which was consequently void of brilliancy. Mme. Eames still pinches her voice badly when she has a long "i" sound to vocalize in her lower register. Her tone formation in the ornamental passages of the waltz was very bad, and her labial contortions gave visible evidence thereof. But in the second act she sang like a different woman. Her tones were clear and pure, her phrasing was exquisite, and her delivery fluent and fascinating. Her work throughout the remainder of the opera was such as to call for warm praise, and it received prompt recognition at the hands of the audience.

M. Jean de Reszke's Romeo needs no especial comment, because it is altogether too familiar for such treatment. But it must be noted that the famous tenor sang last night with all his usual grace, finish, and warmth. M. Edouard de Reszke was the same orotund Frere Laurence as heretofore, and M. Plançon was, as he always is, a most benevolent and velvet-voiced Capulet. M. de Vries, the Mercutio of the evening, was so sadly out of voice that he could hardly sing at all. M. Bars was a good Sybalt, and Mlle. Bauermeister was the nurse. Signor Mancinelli conducted, and his work commanded high praise. Under his direction all the lovely, subdued tints of one of the most refined of all scores were displayed to advantage.

Actor Stevens's Wife Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—Ogden Stevens, a member of the Stuart Robson company, which began an engagement at Macauley's to-night, was called to New York to-day by a telegram announcing the death of his wife, Jennie Carroll Stevens, a former well-known actress. Her husband left her well and happy three days ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION PLAN GROWS IN FAVOR.

Regarded as a Step to Sever the Interests of the Government from Pacific Railroads—Security Holders Protected.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 Pine Street, made the following statement yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"As the Union Pacific plan is more fully understood, it is generally acknowledged that both the interests of the Government and of the security holders are as well protected under it as the situation permits. Indeed, no one ever thought that the Government would finally fare as well as it will under its agreement with the Reorganization Committee. Whilst the security holders will receive all there is in the Union Pacific Company, it is considered fortunate that the first steps have now been taken to sever entirely the interests of the Government from Pacific railroads.

"And the remark is general in financial circles," added Mr. Schiff, "that it would be a happy day for the country if a way could be found to induce the Government to go out of the banking business as it is now going out of the railroad business."

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have received many congratulations on their success in the Union Pacific reorganization plans. The firm has assurances of financial support, should it need it, that practically has no limit. The syndicates are one for $10,000,000, organized for purchasing coupons, &c., and one for $40,000,000, for guaranteeing a bid at foreclosure sale. The personnel of the syndicates is substantially the same.

CORRESPONDENCE ON FORECLOSURE

The President's Instructions to Attorney General Harmon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In response to a resolution, the Attorney General to-day stated to the Senate that an agreement had been made with the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company respecting the foreclosure of the Government lien on the property of that company. He also said he had designated the United States Trust Company of New York as the depository, and that $4,500,000 had been deposited under the agreement. The names of those comprising the Reorganization Committee are Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Marvin Hughitt, and Oliver Ames, 2d.

Among the correspondence transmitted is a letter from President Cleveland, dated Jan. 12, which follows:

Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney General:

The bill which has been for some time pending before the Congress, providing for the adjustment and extension of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government of the United States has been defeated in the House of Representatives.

In the cases of the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific a default in the payment of their indebtedness having occurred, and suits having been commenced for the foreclosure of the lien upon said roads, which is paramount to the lien and security of the United States, you are hereby directed, pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress passed March 3, 1887, after taking such precautions and perfecting such arrangements as are possible to assure, as far as practicable, the payment of their indebtedness to the Government as a result of the suits now pending or others to be instituted, to take such proceedings in the courts as shall be needful to protect and defend the rights and interests of the United States in respect of such indebtedness, and to take steps to foreclose the mortgages or liens of the United States upon the property of these railroad companies.

In the case of the other aided Pacific railroads as to which no foreclosure suits are pending, a different situation is presented, which requires further consideration before deciding which course to be taken by the Government. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The correspondence between the Attorney General and Chairman Fitzgerald, regarding the agreement under which the foreclosure proceedings were commenced, is also transmitted. The Reorganization Committee agrees to guarantee a minimum bid of $45,754,000 for the Union and Kansas Pacific property within the Government lien, and for the cash and securities in the Union Pacific Sinking Fund taken at par, which shall produce to the Government, over and above any prior liens and charges upon the railways and Sinking Fund.

Representative Powers of Vermont, the Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railways, stated to-day that the subcommittee in all probability will report favorably to the full committee to-morrow the Harrison bill to settle the indebtedness of all the boad-aided railroads to the Government by a commission. This is the plan that was originally suggested by Representative Harrison of Alabama. The Harrison bill, however, will be so enlarged as to include the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. Judge Powers says if the commission bill is favorably reported by the full committee, and fails to become a law, the Government will have no other recourse than to foreclose its several mortgages.

THE MANHATTAN'S ANSWER.

It Denies the Charges Made by Mortimer Hendricks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The answer of the Manhattan Railway Company to the complaint filed against the company by Mortimer Hendricks, a bondholder, has been received by the State Railroad Commission. Mr. Hendricks, in his complaint, alleged that the company in the past three years had paid over $1,500,444 in dividends in excess of its surplus earnings, and he asks that the Railroad Commission investigate the financial affairs of the company.

A copy of the complaint was served upon the railway company, and its answer was filed by the company's counsel, Mr. Julien T. Davies. The allegations of Mr. Hendricks are denied in general and in detail, and facts and figures are given to support the company's answer.

The Railroad Commission will meet here on Wednesday, when the company's answer will be laid before the board for a decision as to whether or not an investigation of the financial condition of the company is necessary.

The Hostetter Suits Settled.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Four suits for damages, aggregating $3,310,000, against D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburg, Penn., have been settled out of court. The suits were brought in the Superior Court April 5, 1892, and were shortly afterward removed to the United States Court. All the suits grew out of what is known as the Baltimore project, which contemplated a through railroad line from the coal fields of Pennsylvania to tidewater at Baltimore. The Belt Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were to be part of the system, which included the broad-gauging of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad. There was a general charge against Mr. Hostetter of interfering with the prosecution of the project.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The rate for cottonseed oil from Gretna, La., to New York, in tank cars in carloads, minimum weight 50,000 pounds, is set by the Joint Traffic Association at 33 cents per 100 pounds. For points taking New York rates the tariff is the same.

—The contracts with the General Electric Company by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for the construction of underground trolley lines for the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue surface lines, have been practically closed. Minor details will shortly be disposed of and work will begin when the weather breaks.

—Bondholders of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad Company will probably lose their entire holdings by the reorganization of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company. It was bonded for $1,000,000, and the bonds were indorsed by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago. No interest has been paid since 1891.

—The Hudson River and Berkshire Railroad has been incorporated. It will build a standard-gauge steamroad from Ancram, N. Y., to Egremont, Mass. The capital is $100,000. Directors—John B. Yale, William S. Chapman, William B. Burnett, James L. Simmons, Arthur L. Davis, James C. Ritchie, William B. Chapman, Nathaniel G. Read, and C. J. Walton.

—At the annual meeting of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, ex-Gov. E. E. Jackson was elected a Director in place of Brayton Ives, R. B. Dixon in place of Henry O. Havemeyer, and L. H. Miller in place of C. C. Pomeroy. Officers re-elected are: President—John E. Searles; Vice President—Nicholas P. Bond; Secretary and Treasurer—Winthrop M. Tuttle; General Manager—Willard Thomson.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Adams.

Henry Adams, a prominent brokerage and commission merchant of this city, died at his home, 430 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon of heart failure.

Until last Thursday Mr. Adams, despite his advanced age of eighty-two years, was well and active. That afternoon, while on his way to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, he was seized with a sudden chill. He hurried to the office of his son, Henry Adams, Jr., in Wall Street, and when he arrived there he had become very ill. Shortly afterward he was removed to his home, where his physician, Dr. Robert Armiston, took him in charge. Mr. Adams was in a state of collapse. He rallied somewhat, but reaction set in, and he gradually grew worse until his death came yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Adams was born in Albany, March 15, 1815. He was a member of the distinguished Adams family of Massachusetts, and was eighth in descent from Henry Adams of Braintree, (1634.) He was the youngest child of Pelatiah and Hannah (Best) Adams. He was educated at Albany, and at an early age became a clerk in a grocery store.

In 1835, Mr. Adams came to New York, continuing at first in the business he had learned at Albany. In 1844 he became senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Adams & Tashman. On the dissolution of the firm, five years later, he opened a brokerage and commission business, in which he continued until his death. The house is at 81 Water Street, under the firm name of Henry Adams, his partner, John C. Robertson, having been a member of the firm since 1866.

Mr. Adams was married in 1849 to Miss Mary Lou Bell of this city. His widow and seven children, Henry, Jr., Benjamin, James Palatiah, George B., Henrietta, Louisa, and Lavina, survive him.

Mr. Adams was a Director of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company for over thirty years. He was a member of the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, the Old City Guard, and at one time Vice President of the Atlantic National Bank of this city. In politics he was a Republican.

The funeral will take place at the house at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. John Humpstone, pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, officiating. Burial will be at Cypress Hills, at the convenience of the family.

The Rev. John Wesley Barnhart.

The Rev. John Wesley Barnhart died at Tarrytown last evening. He was born at Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1833. In 1861 he taught school in the Moorestown Academy, at Moorestown, N. J. In 1863-4 he was Principal of a female seminary in Philadelphia. From 1864 to 1867 he was President of the Fairmount Female College in Philadelphia. In 1867 he joined the New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference. During 1867-8 he was stationed at Sag Harbor, L. I. During 1869-70-71 he was in charge of the Tompkins Avenue Church, in Brooklyn. In 1872-3 he was in charge of the Forsyth Street Church, in this city. Subsequently he was stationed at New Haven, Sag Harbor, Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and Danbury, Conn. He took supernumerary relations with the conference in 1888, and went to Tarrytown to live.

Capt. Alexander Slater.

Capt. Alexander Slater, a veteran of the late war, and the oldest member of the Old Guard of New York, died yesterday at his home, on West Fourth Street, Mount Vernon.

He was born in Scotland in 1809. He came to this country when seventeen years of age and engaged in the printing business in New York. In 1852 he removed to East Chester and became one of the charter members of the Homestead Association, of which Horace Greeley was also a member. The association founded the then village of Mount Vernon, and Capt. Slater was one of the pioneer settlers. His only daughter married Andrew Leggett, one of the proprietors of Leggett's book store, in this city.

William Lang.

William Lang, President of the William Lang Watch Company, died suddenly Sunday at his residence, 826 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He had lived for many years in the Sixteenth Ward, where he was well known. For a long time he was a member of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and was connected with a large number of singing and fraternal societies. He is survived by his widow, four sons, and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Police Judge Lemon.

Obituary Notes.

—Ex-Assemblyman Lambert J. Kern died at De Ruyter, N. Y., Sunday.

—Thomas C. Dugan of New Orleans, a wealthy planter, died yesterday at the Glen Springs Sanitarium, Watkins, N. Y. He was forty years old.

—Col. W. B. Hale of Columbia, Mo., died Sunday. He at one time was General Passenger Agent of the Wabash Railroad, but lately has not engaged actively in business.

—City Assessor John A. Mallon of Rahway, N. J., died Sunday of apoplexy. Mr. Mallon was a druggist. He was forty-seven years old. A widow and two daughters survive him.

—N. Borckville, a manufacturer, of England, who had been in California several weeks, looking after the large mining interests of an English syndicate, died Sunday at Banner Mine, Cal., from a stroke of apoplexy.

—Henry E. Fales of Milford, Mass., senior member of the firm of Fales & Mellen, died yesterday. Mr. Fales was the leader of the bar of his county. In 1886-7 he was a member of the Legislature. He was sixty years old. He leaves a wife and children.

—Charles R. Chapman of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Chapman had served three terms as Mayor of the city, had represented the town in both branches of the Legislature, and was Postmaster during Cleveland's first term. He was a lawyer.

—Mrs. Margaret Saunders of 170 West Ninety-sixth Street died yesterday in the ninetieth year of her age. The cause of death was old age. Mrs. Saunders lived with her son-in-law, Charles Randall, and until Sunday was in good health. Her maiden name was Potter, and she was a native of Salem, Mass. Three years ago Mrs. Saunders's sister, Mrs. Dolly Ferguson of Salem, died in her ninety-first year.

The Colorado Miners' Strike.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 25.—It is probable that the great strike has been settled. At a conference of the miners late last night there was a bolt of a part of the union members, and they resolved to cut loose from the dictation of the leaders and seek work in the mines. While this does not definitely settle the strike, it is hoped that it may soon reach that end.

Refused to Shave an Armenian.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 25.—In the District Court this morning, James H. Saul, a barber, was charged with refusing to shave an Armenian, discriminating against him on account of his race, and was fined $10. He appealed. The defense was that the refusal was not on account of the race of the complainant.

DEATH OF JOHN C. REID

WELL KNOWN IN JOURNALISM AND POLITICS MANY YEARS.

A Soldier During the War, a Gifted Newspaper Man, a Republican Politician of the Most Partisan Kind.

John C. Reid, widely known in newspaper and political circles, died at his home, 7 East Thirtieth Street, at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning. For many years prior to 1889 Mr. Reid was the managing news editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. More recently his time has been given almost entirely to the management of the literary bureau of the Republican State Committee.

Although in poor health for several months, Mr. Reid remained at his post at the Republican Committee rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel until last Friday morning, when he was seized with violent pains in the chest, and experienced difficulty in breathing. He went home, but made no complaint until the next morning, when he found himself unable to arise. Dr. Eugene Fuller, Mr. Reid's usual medical attendant, was summoned, and he found his patient very weak from constant coughing and gasping for breath.

Mr. Reid's condition was so serious on Saturday that a guarded statement of his illness was cabled to his wife, who is spending the Winter, with a niece, in Genoa, Italy. He continued to lose strength throughout Saturday night and Sunday, and suffered greatly from pain. Early yesterday morning Dr. Fuller called Dr. Francis Delafield in consultation, and the two physicians found the symptoms of approaching dissolution very marked. Mr. Reid was conscious up to within a few minutes of his death. He expired in the arms of his friend, John W. Dwight, who had been with him during the greater portion of his last illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid had been living with the family of Mrs. M. T. O'Brien, 7 East Thirtieth Street, for several years. Last Fall Mrs. Reid's health began to fail, and her husband urged her to make the trip to Italy, in the hope that she would be benefited. Mrs. Reid sailed early in December, and since then Mr. Reid had lived so quietly that only a few of his acquaintances realized that he was steadily failing in health. His first collapse occurred about ten days ago, when he was obliged to take to his bed, in consequence of weakness of the heart and lungs. The physicians said yesterday that his death was due to anæmia of the lungs.

John W. Dwight, Gen. Howard Carroll, Mr. Dwight H. Lawrence, and others of Mr. Reid's friends have practically decided that funeral services shall be held at the house on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The body will be embalmed and placed in a receiving vault until Mrs. Reid's return to this country.

The news of Mr. Reid's death occasioned widespread regret, and many messages of sorrow and condolence were left at the door of his residence, as well as at the Republican State Committee rooms.

JOURNALIST AND POLITICIAN.

A Career Which Showed Great Ability in Both Directions.

Although John C. Reed had during the past four years, been identified with the work of the Republican State Committee, and so had become known as a politician of intense partisanship, it would probably have been his wish to be remembered as a newspaper man rather than as a politician. Yet he had a positive genius in both directions, and it would be hard to tell for which he had the greater love.

Born something over fifty-seven years ago, in Kenosha, Wis., Mr. Reid went to Chicago while a very young man, and, as he himself put it, when referring to his early life, "so tall and thin that I was a perfect type of the awkward and gawky backwoodsman." His education was only such as he was able to obtain in a country school, but there was within him the sort of determination and spirit which has enabled so many men of similarly humble beginnings to achieve success in fields which they chose for their life work. He not only began life as an apprentice in a newspaper office, but as an apprentice at the game of politics, in Chicago. He quickly became a thoroughly expert printer, mastering the trade from the ground up, and had begun to make himself felt as a power in the field of city politics when the war broke out.

Experience of Andersonville Prison.

A strong Republican from the beginning, he looked on the war as a sort of partisan struggle, holding that it was the duty of every Republican who was able to do so to shoulder a musket. He served a short term in an Illinois regiment, and re-enlisted for the remainder of the struggle in an Ohio regiment. While acting as Quartermaster of his regiment—he was Quartermaster Sergeant at the time—he was captured by Confederate raiders and was sent to the prison at Andersonville.

Mr. Reid was a man who had little to say of his army experiences, even to his most intimate friends, but to one of them he did tell of his reception at the prison. When he was marched into the pen one of the guards recognized him as a brother typo, and said to a companion, so that Mr. Reid could not help but hear it: "Hello, there's John Reid! Poor fellow, he won't last long in such a place as this." Standing as he did over six feet in height, and as he quaintly put it, "thinner than a split rail," Mr. Reid said there was little wonder that the guard felt certain that consumption would claim him before an exchange could be effected.

The remark put Mr. Reid on his guard, and he was in the pen but a short time before he began planning to escape. Within a few months he managed to escape by tunneling, and, assisted by friendly negroes, he reached the Union lines, a mere skeleton, after the privations he had suffered both in prison and during the period following the escape. The assistance he had received from the negroes he could never forget throughout his life, and members of the race always found in him a friend.

Connection with The New York Times.

At the close of the war he returned to his trade, but found the political conditions in Chicago so changed that he came East, and, after drifting about for a time, began work as a compositor on THE NEW YORK TIMES. So thorough and competent a workman was he that he was soon after advanced to a position as a proofreader, where his work attracted the attention of Louis J. Jennings, then the editor in chief. He was made night editor in 1871, and showed such a "nose for news" and made such practical suggestions about the gathering and the handling of the news that in 1872, after having served for a little over a year in a subordinate capacity, he was made managing news editor, succeeding Major George F. Williams. In this position Mr. Reid served continuously until the Spring of 1889, excepting when he made two trips to Europe for the benefit of his health, in 1885 and 1887.

During the seventeen years of service on THE TIMES Mr. Reid "discovered," or at least developed, a great number of bright writers who, under him, and later on, have achieved prominence not only in newspaper work, but in other lines of a more distinctly literary character. Brusque, bluff, hot-tempered at times, he was nevertheless a firm friend and a disinterested adviser to those whom he was pleased to refer to as "his boys," and beneath the sometimes forbidding exterior there was always the warmest sort of a warm heart, a ready word of encouragement and cheer, and his judgment of these men, as well as of men in general, was unerring. His friendships were of the warmest, and naturally his enmities of the bitterest. Of the latter it may be said that they were few in number, even though in the later years of his life his geniality was somewhat lessened by reason of the physical ills that tormented him.

Such relaxations as Mr. Reid could find in the hustle and bustle of that life were in music, in politics, and in a study of Napoleon. Mr. Reid was a passionate lover of music, and in the days of the old Academy there was rarely a production at which he was not an attendant and a thoroughly competent critic. Col. Mapleson, in the days of his most brilliant successes, consulted him frequently for practical advice, and so too, did Henry E. Abbey, when he made his venture as an impresario. Mr. Reid's acquaintance with many of the greatest singers of the past twenty-five years was intimate, and he was a very warm personal friend of Italo Campanini, who frequently consulted him in his business matters.

It was perhaps in his study of the life and character of the great Napoleon that Mr. Reid found his chief relaxation and pleasure. It has been said, and with very much of truth, that there was not a book or a pamphlet of worth touching the career of this famous General with which Mr. Reid was not thoroughly familiar.

His Advice Sought by Politicians.

Among politicians, while he was with THE TIMES, and after he had organized the staff of correspondents which first gave to THE TIMES its reputation for accuracy in the line of political news, Mr. Reid's advice and judgment were constantly sought for by members of the Republican Committees, both National and State. His insight was marvelous, his methods suggested were at times of the most daring, but his judgment was rarely wrong, whether as to men or measures, from the Republican standpoint, for he was a partisan of partisans.

To the public generally Mr. Reid was, perhaps, best known because of his connection with the Tilden-Hayes campaign. On the morning after the votes had been cast THE NEW YORK TIMES was the only paper in the United States that claimed the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President over Samuel J. Tilden. Telegrams from correspondents, coupled with inquiries sent to THE TIMES office by W. H. Barnum, then the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, led Mr. Reid to doubt if the States had been carried by the Democrats as they claimed. After THE TIMES had gone to press, Mr. Reid, as he told at length in the columns of THE TIMES of June 15, 1887, hurried to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where were the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, and, meeting William E. Chandler, then about to start for his New Hampshire home, firmly convinced that Tilden was elected, set about the work which resulted in the Republicans getting the Electoral vote of the three States that were absolutely necessary to the election of Gen. Hayes. Whatever of credit or discredit is due to any one for the idea of securing the Electoral votes of the three States was due to Mr. Reid, and he was always willing to shoulder the responsibility.

For the part that Mr. Reid played in this incident of the Nation's history, he never asked for or received any political remuneration from his political associates. In fact, he positively refused to accept any compensation in a political way from the Hayes Administration, and later, in 1880, when the post of United States Marshal for the District of New York was offered to him, he would not accept it.

Mr. Reid was a great admirer of Senator Conkling, and brought all the influence he had to bear in his interests in the "Stalwart-Half-breed" fight, which rent the Republican Party in the State for so long a time. Only once did he affiliate with the "Half-breeds," and that was at the time of the candidacy of Judge William H. Robertson of Westchester for the Gubernatorial nomination, which Alonzo B. Cornell received. In this instance his warm personal friendship for Judge Robertson led him to fight the "machine," to which at all other times he was intensely loyal.

After his connection with THE TIMES was severed, Mr. Reid went to London, where he had charge of the London edition of The New York Herald. On returning to this country, he rested for about a year on the Pacific coast, and was later connected editorially for short periods with The New York Recorder, The New York World, and The New Haven (Conn.) Palladium, successively. Not finding the work congenial, he returned to New York and accepted a position as confidential assistant and manager with the Republican State Committee, which position he held at the time of his death.

FAILURE OF COL. ALFORD.

The Noted Trotting-Horse Man Makes an Assignment.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 25.—A deed of assignment was filed to-day by Col. O. P. Alford, the noted trotting-horse man. Lieut. Gov. Mitchell C. Alford and his father, Cary Alford, are closely associated with O. P. Alford, who is an uncle of the ex-Lieutenant Governor, and a brother to Cary Alford. M. C. Alford made money in the Middlesborough boom, having started the First National Bank there, of which he was President. He also lost heavily when the magic city disappeared. He is the principal owner of the Phoenix Hotel here, and has other large interests.

Of late a number of suits have been brought against the Alfords, among them one brought by the German National Bank of Louisville, which failed recently, and the National Bank of Lancaster, Ky. The City National Bank of Lexington is their largest creditor. The assets of Col. Alford are not given, but he is estimated as worth $40,000.

Chairman Hackett Much Better.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The condition of Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee has so much improved that he expects to go to his Utica home to-morrow or Wednesday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

E. & W. **Winsmac.** **E. & W.**
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At his late residence, 430 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Henry Adams, in the 82d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOPER.—At her late residence, 113 East 21st St., on Monday evening, Jan. 25, Miss Julia

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
Reorganization.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, January 18, 1897.
To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates for
Northern Pacific R. R. Third Mtg. Bonds,
Northern Pacific R. R. Consol. Mtg. Bonds,
Northern Pacific R.R. Dividend Certificates,
North. Pac. & Montana R.R. 1st Mtg. Bonds,
James River Valley R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds,
North. Pac. & Manitoba R.R. Term'l Bonds,
Spokane & Palouse R.R. First Mtg. Bonds,
Helena & Red Mountain R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.

On and after Monday, January 25, 1897, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates of the above classes, which complete the list of all securities represented by our reorganization certificates.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new coupon bonds are for $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS. - - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1897.
To the Holders of
Kings County Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds,
AND
Fulton Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the above Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.

Bondholders will please send to any member of the Committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, and they will be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.

AUGUST BELMONT, 23 Nassau St.
WM. A. READ, 16 Nassau St.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, 65 Cedar St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular. Weakness in coal stocks the feature. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent. Sterling exchange reduced.

Yesterday's stock market showed no broadening tendencies. Less than 125,000 shares of stock were dealt in, and four stocks contributed about one-half the total. This is so abnormal as to put quite aside all precedents in so far as any possibility of comparisons may be involved.

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Sugar Trust was, as usual, more largely traded in than anything else. Transactions of over 20,000 shares changed its quotation the slightest fraction—just one-eighth of 1 per cent. There seems to be a peculiar situation in Sugar Trust stock, one contingent of insiders refusing to help along the bull movement which other and lesser insiders are trying to make. Friends of one insider claim that the quotation will be 130 within the next thirty days, and they say that it is not of consequence that the larger millionaires of the trust are for the present indisposed to help along this boosting deal.

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Next to Sugar Trust in yesterday's market, Burlington and Quincy was most largely dealt in, with St. Paul a good third. These two Granger stocks both fell off fractionally. In both there is what appears to be a large short interest. In some quarters it is suspected that much of the current borrowing of Burlington stock reflects liquidation which is disguised by apparent bear transactions. However this may be, it is certain that before long Burlington and St. Paul must in some way make a decided move, for the transactions in them are of such magnitude that they cannot all be merely manipulation—paired-off trades, signifying nothing. Boston authorities are still insistent upon their theory that the Burlington property is earning more than the dividend it pays, though with such earnings as are reported this claim is a little difficult to maintain.

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Government bonds were very strong, the new 4s selling at the highest they have yet reached. The sales were $6,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½, and $111,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122⅞@123.

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In State bonds $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅛, seller 20 flat.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Consol. Gas 2½

STOCKS DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1¼	P. & R. 1st pf, w. i.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf	2¼	Del. & Hudson	1⅝
Brooklyn Un. Gas	½	Del., Lack. & W.	2½
Buff., R. & Pitts.	¾	Illinois Steel	1
Can. Southern	1	Iowa Central pf	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Erie 1st con.	1	Mobile & O. new 6s	1
Georgia Pacific 1st	1	N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s	1⅛
L., N. A. & C. 1st	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1	L. & N. 1st, So. &	
Col. Mid. con. 4s, t. r.	1½	N. Ala. 5s	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	2	Nat. Starch 1st	1
Long Island gen. 4s	2	Peo. & East. 1st	2

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

The most important feature of the day's market was provided by the anthracite coal stocks. The bituminous shares seem to have become adjusted to their bad fortunes thoroughly enough already, and even Wheeling and Lake Erie was inconspicuous yesterday. Over 11,000 shares of Reading were traded in within a narrow range. Jersey Central on transactions above 3,000 shares fell off a point, while Lackawanna on less than 1,000 shares lost 2½. Nearly 8,000 shares of Delaware and Hudson were traded in, and its quotations touched the lowest point at which they have sold in many a day.

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Some strange things are being said in Wall Street about Delaware and Hudson. When only a little while ago the Directors after a long session of debate voted finally to cut their dividend from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent., the price of Delaware and Hudson shares fell from up close to 125 down to about 110. The reduction in the dividend was popularly attributed to the showing of earnings for 1896, which it was agreed had been unprofitable for every one of the coal railroads. Around 110 bottom seemed to be reached. At the closing of the stock market last night, after a day of rather exciting Wall Street discussion, the quotation was barely above 106; and the last sale, being the lowest of the day, was made without any show of resiliency.

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Bonds for Advances.

Several things seemed to be the matter with Delaware and Hudson. And—to state the matter with the utmost frankness—security holders have not been quite fairly dealt with.

In a review of "The Financial Situation" in Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES one surprising feature of current Delaware and Hudson management was pointed out—the raising of money through the medium of an issue of debenture bonds by one of Delaware and Hudson's own leased lines, entitled to no credit upon its own account, being a continual annual charge upon the Delaware and Hudson's treasury. These bonds, it is announced, were put out some time last year. Just when and for what is not disclosed. The net return to the Delaware and Hudson Company from the management of this property is regularly an annual deficit. The road seems capable of earning nothing else. Year after year the Delaware and Hudson meeting those deficits—as it is obliged to do under the terms of its perpetual lease—sends good money after bad. Each year in the Delaware and Hudson's annual report these "advances" turn up as increasing assets. This has a ludicrous look, but it is serious enough.

Finally, the Delaware and Hudson seems obliged to change its ordinary procedure in this particular matter. Under its direction the leased line has put out debenture bonds for $1,000,000 as a part return of the vast advances made upon account of its continuous losses. Thus the Delaware and Hudson gets $1,000,000—gets it, however, (and only is able to get it,) by putting upon the back of these debenture bonds the indorsement of the guarantee of the Delaware and Hudson itself. Such debenture bonds, in so far as the Delaware and Hudson is concerned, are not much else than what in the banking world is characterized as "accommodation paper."

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The Delaware and Hudson would seem to be making strange exceptions to the conservative rules of its history in thus capitalizing a leased line's deficits, however urgent may be any current need for funds.

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But it may be that this departure from the old fashion is not altogether the only departure.

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Sale of Stock Assets.

At the end of 1894 the Delaware and Hudson carried in its treasury as an asset 16,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad stock, worth $180 a share. In 1885, half of these 16,000 shares of stock somehow disappeared. The annual report for 1894 shows the possession of the 16,000 shares; the annual report for 1895 shows that the treasury held but 8,000 shares. The 8,000 shares disposed of had a market value of $1,400,000. What became of that $800,000 per value and $600,000 premium no examination of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's annual statement for 1895 discloses. Some items of income are strangely expanded. "Miscellaneous profits" jump $600,000 over the figures credited to the same item in the year preceding, and there are students of the report who imagine that thus the $800,000 premium on the Rensselaer and Saratoga is accounted for. But that is a guess.

The Delaware and Hudson's annual report for 1895 was in many particulars most excellent. The reader of it must be attracted by the frankness of its tone, the disposition shown upon the part of the company's executive to keep security holders amply informed of all the goings on of their corporation. Special paragraphs are given to damages done by freshets, to a transfer chute fire at Carbondale, to the gain of six passenger locomotives, to the purchase of two mail cars, to the acquisition of one combination car—each of these transactions given a paragraph to itself. Security holders could not fail to appreciate attentions so marked, explicitness so complete.

About the taking of 8,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad stock out of the Delaware and Hudson's treasury, about the sale of that stock with its market value of $1,400,000, there is in this annual report—what?

Not directly one word. Indirectly this:

"For details of the year's business you are referred to tables A, B, and C, and to table D for the condensed balance sheet."

It is in the balance sheet, in "table D," that the disclosure appears of 8,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga stock disposed of—stock worth in the market $1,400,000.

Is this fair or frank or honest for an annual report to a great corporation's security holders?

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In the profit and loss account of the Delaware and Hudson Company for 1895, made after the disappearance of this vast treasury asset, there is figured out for a dividend showing $2,384,393.92. If this balance contains the $1,400,000 of Rensselaer and Saratoga stock sold, it is reduced, in so far as current earnings and profits are concerned, to between $900,000 and $1,000,00; and, instead of having earned the 7 per cent. dividend which was paid, hardly 3 per cent. was the figure.

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These are not pleasant topics of discussion. And it is sincerely hoped that the annual statement of the Delaware and Hudson Company, to be made public to-morrow, will have no such discouraging features in it. This is a time for American corporations with securities distributed to be frank and fair. A report that will chronicle conspicuously the acquisition of a single car, and yet fail to make plain the disposition of $1,400,000 of treasury assets, is not a good report.

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What Mr. Olyphant Says.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that Mr. Robert M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was preparing a statement for publication.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called on Mr. Olyphant last night, and offered him the use of this paper's columns for the full publication of anything he might choose to say. Mr. Olyphant, however, denied the rumor that he was preparing an answer to the printed statements, and contented himself with saying that the article in THE TIMES was "stupid and based on a false statement" which went the rounds of Wall Street on Saturday. Said he:

"There was no reason for THE TIMES to draw any such conclusions as it did from the fact of the New York and Canada's bond issue. It was not capitalizing a deficit. The New York and Canada has no deficit. The road issued bonds and with the proceeds paid to the Delaware and Hudson Company a portion of the moneys advanced to it. The article was based on a statement by a Wall Street news agency, an irresponsible source, and not to be credited."

It was suggested to Mr. Olyphant that the statement in question was first made by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle. But Mr. Olyphant would not believe that The Chronicle had printed anything of the kind. He had not seen anything of the kind, he said.

In The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of last Saturday occurs the following paragraph:

New York and Canada Railroad—Delaware and Hudson Canal—Guaranteed Debentures.—The New York and Canada issued in 1896 $1,000,000 of 4½ per cent. gold debentures, due May 1, 1904, to represent a portion of the advances made to it by the Delaware and Hudson, leaving the total of said advances $3,774,865. The debentures are indorsed as follows:

"The payment of the within debenture bond and the interest thereon, according to the terms of said bond and the coupons thereto attached, is hereby guaranteed by the President, Managers, and company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

"The President, Managers, and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. By ——, "Treasurer."

This announcement was republished and commented upon on Saturday by the Wall Street news agency of Dow, Jones & Co., and their comment was republished by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday. Additional figures were given to show the annual cost of the New York and Canada to the Delaware and Hudson.

Mr. Olyphant's attention was also called last night to the statements made in Wall Street yesterday afternoon regarding certain stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad held by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. According to these statements, in the company's published report for the year 1894 there appeared an asset of 16,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga stock. In the report for 1895 the company's assets showed only 8,000 shares of the stock. Mr. Olyphant was shown this, and told there had arisen a query as to where this stock had gone.

"Gone?" said Mr. Olyphant. "It has gone to the purchaser. We had a right to sell it, I presume?"

"But," said the reporter, "it is said that the company's report for 1895 does not specifically show the receipts from such sale. It is figured that inasmuch as Rensselaer and Saratoga stock sold at a premium of at least 75 per cent. there should have come from the sale of 8,000 shares of the stock $1,400,000. Yet there is no such entry in the report for 1895, though in one item, that of 'miscellaneous profits,' there is an appreciable increase over 1894. That item has increased from $697,000 to $1,260,000, or about $600,000, the premium on 8,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga. People who have gone over the reports cannot find the exact disposition of the other $800,000, the face value of the 8,000 shares."

"I do not propose to answer any such statements," said Mr. Olyphant. "The Delaware and Hudson annual report is clear and simple, but the newspapers always insist on mixing figures. They may say what they like. I do not care anything about these statements. We are to issue our report for 1896 in a few days. What may be said about the company in the meantime is a matter of no concern to me."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $87,883,635; balances, $3,348,760; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $219,743.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange weak. Posted rates ½c lower at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50@60c discount. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium.

***

There are some dissensions in banking circles. Influential money lenders have been desirous of securing general co-operation to maintain a reasonable loan rate. Two per cent. was agreed upon as at present fair. This would warrant the carrying of out-of-town balances. Some bankers who entered into an agreement to keep this rate seem to have abandoned the plan. The result is that there are in some quarters charges of bad faith.

So much have funds accumulated at this centre beyond immediate borrowing demands that it looks as if even current rates would be reduced.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52; Erie, ⅛, to 15½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 77⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 13¼. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 35; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 97; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 55⅝; Atchison, ⅜, to 14⅝, and New York Central, ⅜, to 97. British consols closed unchanged at 112 5-16 for money and 112⅜ for the account. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 65c. and exchange on London 25f. 20½c.

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The following is a copy of a cable dispatch received by a Wall Street banking house yesterday:

"Low-priced American stocks promise to be popular here soon. Friends of Reading are making headway. Northern Pacific is becoming attractive."

DEMAND BEYOND SUPPLY.

F. J. Lisman of the Stock Exchange, recognized in Wall Street as an authority on investment securities, said yesterday regarding that market:

"Gradually the public is coming around to look with favor on the second grade of bonds. Each day sees a little further development in this direction. There is now quite a good demand in Atchison and Northern Pacific securities and bonds of that class.

"The higher grade bonds are both too high in price and too hard to get. A great many issues are absolutely unobtainable. There has been a great absorption of these gilt-edge securities since the election, and the market is getting bare of them. People who are seeking bonds for investment are obliged now to take the 'junior' issues.

"In this class I expect to see very much higher prices. The whole demand for bonds will in a short time be transferred to the lower grade securities, and high prices must result. There are a number of these issues, excellent of their kind, which will score noticeable advances in the next few months.

"The investment demand still keeps up. Business is excellent. There is naturally more inquiry than actual transactions, due to the scarcity of gilt-edge bonds, for which the current demand has been greatest. I expect to see a considerable increase in business when the lower class bonds become the vogue. There will not be such difficulty then in supplying demands.

"Evidently there is still a great deal of money to be invested. Despite the great buying movement in bonds that has occurred in the past two months there remains a great deal of money yet to find its way to the bond market. Every one who sees a bank statement knows what an enormous amount of money there is lying idle. Deposits in the banks are enormous. That money must sooner or later be invested, and the portion of it which will be used to buy securities will not be small.

"With improving business and generally better times, with the earnings of railroads and industrial corporations increasing and evidencing business activity, there will be a gradual growth in confidence and a gradual increasing disposition on the part of investors to fill their strong-boxes with investment securities. I see nothing that will lessen the demand for bonds, nothing that will stop the public from buying investment securities. We will see higher prices and still more activity in the bond market in the months to come."

TRUST COMPANIES.

Condition of the Corporations as Reported to the Bank Superintendent.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The tabulation made in the State Banking Department of the financial operations of the trust companies in the State for the year ended Dec. 31 last, presents a most remarkable showing.

The total resources as compared with the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, have increased $4,112,902. The total profits of the trust companies have increased $1,908,969. The amount loaned on collateral and personal securities decreased $4,270,105, while the amount of cash on hand and on deposit was increased $3,838,206. The total surplus was increased $5,345,324.

The amount of deposits decreased $1,997,255, and the undivided profits decreased $1,416,141. The amount of dividends declared during the year was $4,220,000, an increase of $374,500. The amount of interest credited depositors and the expenses of the institutions during the year exceeded the total amount of the profits of the trust companies by $1,421,468.

The total amount of the resources and liabilities of the trust companies of the State on Jan. 1 last, as shown by their reports for the year filed with the State Banking Department, were as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$28,092,427
Stock investments	101,983,600
Amount loaned on collaterals	169,894,937
Amount loaned on personal securities	25,788,187
Real estate, (estimated value)	8,229,851
Cash on deposit	46,463,801
Cash on hand	8,178,542
Overdrafts	12,357
Due from banks and bankers	405,350
Other assets	7,093,895
Total	$396,742,947

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$30,400,000
Surplus fund	46,807,867
Undivided profits	4,228,381
Deposits in trust	90,975,158
General deposits	214,379,479
Other liabilities	10,452,062
Total	$396,742,947

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$51,521,883
Interest credited depositors during that period	6,994,272
Expenses of institution during same period	2,949,079
Amount of dividends declared	4,220,000
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	277,156,523
Amount of bonds and mortgages purchased	3,337,922
Taxes paid during the year	299,598

Following are abstracts of statements made to the State Superintendent of Banking by trust companies doing business in New York, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896:

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,482,534
Stock investments	11,461,298
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,905,658
Amount loaned on personal securities	5,432,908
Real estate (estimated value)	438,727
Cash on hand and on deposit	2,758,714
Other assets	1,183,022
Total	$28,662,860

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	2,644,575
Undivided profits	33,210
Deposits in trust	23,158,447
Other liabilities	1,826,628
Total	$28,662,860

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$1,406,443
Interest credited depositors during that period	780,971
Expenses of institution during same period	99,965
Amount of dividends declared	400,000
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	23,158,447
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 5

Holland Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$11,234
Stock investments	438,708
Amount loaned on collaterals	225,404
Amount loaned on personal securities	630
Real estate, (estimated value)	406,385
Cash on hand	400
Overdrafts	497
Other assets	21,055
Total	$1,104,373

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Surplus fund	63,837
Deposits in trust	31,757
General deposits	140,006
Other liabilities	368,773
Total	$1,104,373

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$3,290
Interest credited depositors during that period	3,620
Expenses of institution during same period	23,977
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	111,882
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$35,000
Stock investments	7,640,572
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,450,773
Amount loaned on personal securities	273,610
Real estate, (estimated value)	153,087
Cash on hand and on deposit	2,368,965
Other assets	115,036
Total	$17,037,025

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	578,318
Deposits in trust	899,637
General deposits	11,098,523
Other liabilities	440,547
Total	$17,037,025

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$899,151
Interest credited depositors during that period	286,642
Expenses of institution during same period	141,263
Amount of dividends declared	200,000
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	10,679,119
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Safe Deposit Companies.

Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day gave out the following statement, showing the condition of the sixteen safe deposit companies of the State on the morning of July 1 last, according to reports filed with his department.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments	$1,226,063
Real estate investments	1,226,063
Real estate	2,008,671
Vaults and safes	890,157
Furniture and fixtures	132,166
Loans on collaterals	6,296
Cash deposited	75,056
Cash on hand	3,363
Safe rentals	21,914
Silver storage	11,451
Warehouse storages	75,483
Tin boxes	37
Other assets	225,662
Total	$4,677,325

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,083,300
Excess of assets over liabilities	390,735
Bonds outstanding	100,000
Loans secured by bond and mortgage	780,000
Other loans	250,000
Interest due and accrued on loans	4,304
Expenses	12,189
Other liabilities	47,796
Total	$4,677,325

TOO HIGH A RATE OF INTEREST.

Superintendent Kilburn Thinks Many Banks Are Paying It.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has recently been calling the attention of bankers in certain localities of the State to the fact that they were paying too large a rate of interest on deposits consistent with conservative banking, this rate in many places being as high as 4 per cent., and in one or two instances higher.

The Superintendent argues that payment of large rates of interest by banks of discount hardly conforms to the purposes of their organization, and is not consistent with the highest degree of safety and service to the public. He insists that the payment of interest at such large rates is a continuing drain upon the earnings of the banks and a constant menace to their safe and conservative management. As the result of this agitation, a meeting of the bankers of Buffalo is to be held to-morrow for the purpose of taking this matter under consideration, to the end that concerted action may be taken to materially reduce the rates now paid in that city.

The matter is also being agitated in Rochester and other places where these large rates prevail, and the Superintendent is very hopeful that these efforts will be successful.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

The annual meetings of the registered holders of the GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust, dated May 15, 1888, and of the registered holders of the PREFERRED INCOME AND SINKING FUND DEBENTURES of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust dated May 1, 1870, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1897, at 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock respectively. The voting register of the General Mortgage Bonds, and the Transfer Books of the Debentures, will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1897, and reopen on Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897.

HY. TACON, Secretary.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 5, 1897.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 53, 55, and 57 Duane Street, New York City, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1897,

at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed on Thursday, January 14, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, February 10, 1897, at 10 A. M.

FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Bogota City Railway Company.

—Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Bogota City Railway Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of such corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of the said corporation at No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City, on the 27th day of January, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated January 11, 1897.

TUNIS G. BERGEN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Syndicate Building, 35 Nassau St., New York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it. Polls will remain open half an hour. The transfer books will be closed for ten days prior to and on the day of the meeting.

GEORGE S. LEDYARD, Secretary Pro Tem.

New York, Jan. 25, 1897.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, No. 99 John St., this city, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FEB. 4, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Assets, January 1st, 1897, at market value $29,405,529.08
Liabilities, reserve calculated at 4 per cent 25,811,402.29
Surplus, the property of Policy-holders ..... $3,594,126.79.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IN 1896

Receipts for premiums and annuities	$5,552,301.35
Receipts for interest, rent, &c	1,407,438.06
Death losses, endowments, and annuities paid	2,116,725.89
Distribution of surplus (dividends to insured)	772,232.83
Surrender values	717,123.40
Increase of reserve for security of members	1,946,876.00
Increase in surplus	151,826.26
New insurance written	24,417,932.00
Total insurance outstanding	134,594,870.00

EZRA DE FOREST, 181 Broadway, New York,
JOS. A. GOULDEN, 239 Broadway, New York,
CHAS. O. DEWEY, 204 Montague St., Brooklyn,
} General Agents.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds
Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement
DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

PADUCAH & ELIZABETHTOWN R. R. CO. BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage of Feb. 1, 1877, to August Rutten and C. J. Canda, trustees, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will pay par and accrued interest to their maturity, Feb. 1, 1897, for such of said bonds as have not heretofore been drawn for payment through the Sinking Fund, upon the presentation and delivery of the same, with coupons due Feb. 1, 1897, attached, at the office of the company, No. 214 Broadway, New York.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.

New York, Jan. 23, 1897.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C. I. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 860, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawen for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879. —Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 30th, 1897, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $131,232.08 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1897, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. December 30th, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named Company maturing February 1st, 1897, secured upon land known as the "Munson and Williams" land, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered Bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 11th, 1897.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York, on and after February 1st, 1897.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 26th, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1897.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Bonds of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette R. R. Co., mortgage of 1867, maturing February 1, 1897, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York.

C. F. COX, Treasurer,
C., C. C. & St. L. R'y Co.
New York, January 22d, 1897.

**Office of the Southern P

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$4,000 Atl. & Char. Air Line R. R. 1st 7s, 1907.
$1,000 Balt. & Pot. R. R. 1st 6s, Guar., 1911.
$1,000 Bur. & Cedar Rap. R. R. 1st 5s, 1906.
$2,000 Chic., St. L. & New O. R. R. 5s, 1951.
$5,000 City Bridgeport, Conn., 3½ p. c. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 City Minneapolis 4 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. 1st Cons. 5s, 1939.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5s, 1903.
$1,000 Cin., Rich. & Ft. W. R.R. Guar. 1st 7s, 1921.
$1,000 Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. R. R. 5 p. c., 1931.
$1,000 City Richmond, Va., 4s, 1923.
$1,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. Gen'l 4½s, 1992.
$1,000 Georgia Pac. R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. 1st 4s, 1951.
$1,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. (Kan. & So. W.) 5s, 1921.
$5,000 Louisiana & West. R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$1,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 7s, 1909.
$1,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. 7s, 1902.
$1,000 Midland R. R. of N. J. 1st 6s, 1910.
$2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Consld. 7s, 1900.
$1,000 New Castle & Shen. Val. R.R. 1st 6s, 1917.
$5,000 North Hudson Co. R. R. Consld. 5s, 1928.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R. R. 1st 7s, 1912.
$2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st 6s, 1919.
$1,000 Spring Val. Water Co., San Fran., 1st 6s, 1906.
$1,000 St. Paul City R.R. (Cable) Consld. 5s, 1937.
$1,000 Staten Isl. Rap. Tran. R. R. 1st 6s, 1918.
$1,000 Staten Isl. Rap. Tran. R.R. 2d 5s, Guar., 1926.
$2,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R. R. (Mont. Extn.) 1st 4s, 1937.
$1,000 23d Street R. R. Deb. 5s, 1909.
$1,000 Tex. & New Orleans R. R. 1st 7s, 1905.
$1,000 Crystal Water Co. 1st 6s, 1910.
$1,000 Western Union Tel. Sktg. F. 7s, 1900.
$3,000 Metropolitan El. R. R. 1st 6s, 1908.
$2,000 Mich. Cent. R. R. 5s (1st Mtge. Det. & Bay City,) 1931.
$1,000 Long Island & Flushing 1st 6s, 1911.
$1,000 Col. & Hocking Valley R. R. 1st 7s, 1897.
25 shs. Cent. & So. American Tel. Co.
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins.
50 shs. German American Bank.
53 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
188 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
1 share 9th Avenue R. R. Co.
5 shs. Southern R. R. Co. pref.
5 shs. Consolidated Ice Co. pref.
10 shs. Consolidated Ice Co. common.
$20,000 Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. Cons. 5s, 1931.
$12,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Cons. 4½s, 1933.
94 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
32 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar.
(For account of The People's Trust Co., B'klyn, as Committee.)
$5,000 N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry & Steam Trans. Co. 1st 5s, 1906.
100 shs. Nat'l. Rock I. & Pac. Ry. Co.
166 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
33 shs. Toledo & Ohio Cent. Ry. Co. pref'd.
48 shs. Chi. & Northwest. Ry. Co. common.
96 shs. Union Ferry Co.
20 shs. Chi., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co.
54 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
16 shs. Russell & Erwin Manf'g Co.
33 shs. Amphion Academy Co.
130 shs. Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. pref'd.
70 shs. Toledo & Ohio Cent. Ry. Co. common.
8 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. common.
(By order of Executors & Trustees.)
$4,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. Ry. 1st 6s, 1921.
$1,000 St. Louis, Iron M. & So. Ry. 5s, 1931.
$2,000 Kan. Pac. Ry. Cons. 1st 6s, ctf. dep.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
20 shs. Citizens' Water Supply Co., Newtown, L.I.
4,856 shs. U. S. Dynamite Proj. Co.
225 shs. Pan Automatic Tel. Exchg., Tacoma.
400 shs. Kings, Queens & Suffolk Co. com.
1,000 shs. Anna B. Mining & Leasing Co., Col.
10,046 shs. McDonough Telep. Co., N. J.
20,200 shs. McDonough Telep. Co., N. Y.
600 shs. Mercantile Teleph. Co., West Va.
(By order of Assignee.)
25 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
$3,000 Escanaba (Mich.) Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911, Oct., 1895, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Kankakee (Ill.) Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1909, (Hypd.)
$192,400 International Devel. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$191,700 International Devel. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
164 shs. Bankers' Loan & Investment Co.
$2,000 Railroad Equip. Co. 6 p.c. Mtge. Bds., 1898.
9 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Johnston Harvester Co., Batavia, N. Y., (Hypd.)
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
$11,000 Missouri Pac. Ry. 1st Coll. Mtge. 5s, 1920.
39,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. 5s Trust, 1917.
$23,000 Phila. & Read. R. R. 2d Prtf. Inc. Trust Ctfs. (Assmt. Paid.)
200 shs. Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co.
30 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d pref'd.
36 shs. Middlesex Bkg. Co., Middletown, Conn.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
1 sh. Chemical Natl. Bank.
$5,000 28th & 29th St. R. R. 1st 5s, Guar., 1996.
60 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
50 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Schermerhorn Bank.
30 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. pref'd.
60 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. common.
3 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
4 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
10 shs. B'klyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
90 shs. Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. com.
31 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 South Car. & Geo. R. R. 1st 5s, 1919.
15 shs. Astor Place Bank.
100 shs. American Bank Note Co.
10 shs. Atlanta & Char. Air Line R. R.
30 shs. N. Y. Stone Crushing Co.
All right, title, and interest of the South Carolina Midland Co. and the Greenwood, Anderson & Western Ry. Co., or either, in and to the equity in $75,000 Georgia State 4½ p. c. Regst. Bds.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
22½ shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
Auction Sale of
STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
At 12:30 P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, JAN. 26.
(By order of Amelia Gorman, executrix of the estate of John J. Gorman, deceased.)
10 shs. of the capital stock of the Rynd Farm Oil Co.
10 shs. of the capital stock of the Buchanan Oil Co.
25 shs. of the Hecla Powder Co., New York.
1 share of the capital stock of the Rider and Drivers' Publishing Co., New Jersey.
300 shs. of the Santa Fé Copper Co., New Mexico.
10 shs. of the Edson Manufacturing Co., New York.
1,000 shs. of the United Mining & Investment Co. of North & South America, New Jersey.
All the right, title, and interest of John J. Gorman, deceased, and the executrix of his estate in seventy shares of the last above-mentioned stock, issued to Fred'k R. Wyckoff and by him indorsed in blank.
All the right, title, and interest of John J. Gorman, deceased, and the executrix of his estate in two hundred shares of the last above-mentioned stocks, issued to E. R. McLaughlin and by him indorsed in blank.
240 shs. of Mount Hope Cemetery, New York.
1,035 shs. Imperial Pine Product Co. of West Va.
24 $1,000 bonds, numbered 61-84 inclusive, of the Imperial Pine Product Co., West Va.
10 bonds, 96-105 inclusive, do, do.
All the right, title, and interest of the estate of John J. Gorman in and to five $1,000 bonds (as above) 41-45 inclusive, (hypd.)
All the right, title, and interest of the estate of John J. Gorman in and to 15 $1,000 bonds (as above) 46-60 inclusive, (hypd.)
16 p. c. 1st Mtge. Gold Bond, $500, Bellaire St. Railway Co., Ohio; also a number of claims.
WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
Office 111 Broadway, New York City.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12:30 P.M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares First National Bank of Billings, Montana, (hypothecated.)
5 shares First Nation l Bank of Kingman, Kansas, (hypothecated.)
5 shares of First National Bank of Cotton, Washington, (hypothecated.)
10 shares Second National Bank of Colfax, Washington, (hypothecated.)
$17,000 Somerset & Joansonburg Manufacturing Co. of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due August, 1913, August, 1896, coupons attached.
4 notes of Edgar Zabriskie to order of Charles G. Lester, aggregating $3,000, and interest, (two of which are past due.)
150 shares McCabe Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
500 shares New York Bottling Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 25, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	1	Adams Express	154	154	154	154	.....
13⅜	13⅞	60	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	31½	616	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
116⅞	117	20,253	American Sugar Refs.	116¼	117½	116⅜	116⅞	+ ⅞
103¼	103½	417	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103¼	108⅝	108¼	103⅝	+ ⅞
85	90	15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	.....
73½	74	6,054	American Tobacco	74½	74⅞	73⅝	73⅝	− ⅛
103	106	110	Am. Tobacco pf.	103	103	103	103	− 2½
25	25½	103	Ann Arbor pf.	25	25	25	25	.....
14	14½	278	At., T. & S. F., all in pd.	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
23¼	23⅝	1,628	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
⅞	⅞	2 0	Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
11¼	11½	100	Bay State Gas	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
90	93	170	Brooklyn Union Gas	90½	90½	90½	90½	− ½
16¾	22	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ½
45½	46	100	Canada Southern	45½	45½	45½	45½	− ¼
54	54⅝	200	Canadian Pacific	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	− 1
73⅜	73½	15,895	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74	74⅜	73½	73½	− ⅛
77½	77¾	3,760	Chicago Gas	77½	78	77⅜	77⅜	− ⅛
75⅝	75½	13,240	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75¼	75¼	75¼	75⅜	− ⅛
132	133	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	.....
103½	104	610	Chi. & Northwestern	104	104⅜	103½	103¼	− ⅝
67⅝	67¾	2,003	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67½	68	67⅝	67⅝	− ⅛
27	27½	10	C., C., C. & St. Louis	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅛
24½	25½	320	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25	25	25	− ⅝
9	9¼	3,425	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	9⅝	10¼	9¼	9½	− ⅜
147½	148½	528	Consolidated Gas Co.	149	149½	149	149½	+2½
106¾	106⅞	7,073	Delaware & Hudson	107¾	108¾	106⅝	106⅞	− ⅛
150	151	840	Del., Lack. & Western	154½	154½	152	152	−2½
8	9	100	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
34⅝	34½	6,225	General Electric	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
117	122	80	Great Northern pf.	117½	117½	117	117	.....
94	95	20	Illinois Central	96	96	95	95	.....
37⅝	38	300	Illinois Steel Co.	95	95	95	95	.....
25	27	125	Iowa Central pf.	38½	38½	38	38	.....
70	80	25	Laclede Gas pf.	26	26	26	26	−1
68	70¼	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	78	78	78	78	−1¼
152	154¼	50	Lake Shore	68	68	68	68	.....
43	45	140	Long Island	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	.....
50¼	50½	2,488	Louisville & Nashville	44	44	44	44	.....
90¾	91¼	1,817	Manhattan Con.	59⅜	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	.....
109	109¾	120	Metropolitan Traction	91	91⅛	90¾	90¾	.....
78	79½	25	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	− ⅛
13¼	13⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	78⅜	78⅜	78¼	78¼	− ⅛
30	30¼	635	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	14	14	14	14	.....
21⅞	22⅛	160	Missouri Pacific	30	30⅜	30	30	.....
165	166½	200	Morris & Essex	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
...	...	10	N., Chat. & St. Louis	160	163	163	163	.....
98	98¼	3,165	New Jersey Central	70	70	70	70	.....
94	94½	30	New York Central	99½	100⅛	98	98	.....
176	177½	20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	94	94	94	94	−1
68	75	120	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	177½	177½	176¼	176¼	.....
120	...	6	N. Y., Lack. & West.	70	70	70	70	.....
8	8½	10	N. Y., Sus. & West.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½	.....
22⅝	23	1,710	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
4½	5	300	North American	23½	23⅜	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
13¾	13½	1,475	Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
33½	33½	1,223	Northern Pacific pf.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	100	Ontario & Western	33	33⅜	33	33½	+ ⅛
25½	25¾	11,460	P. & R., all in. pd.	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
45	47	100	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	.....
4½	5	235	St. L. & San Fran.	47	47	47	47	−1½
35½	37	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
12	13	75	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	36	35¾	35¾	.....
22	24	200	St. Paul & Duluth	12¼	12¼	12	12	.....
49¾	50¼	805	St. Paul & Omaha	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
14	15	300	Southern Pacific	49¾	50	49¾	50	− ⅛
9¼	9⅝	410	Southern Railway	14¼	14	14	14	.....
28¼	28½	1,990	Southern Railway pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
28¼	28⅝	220	Standard R. & T.	28½	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	− ⅛
11½	11¾	1,295	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜	− ⅛
7¼	7⅝	4,690	Union Pacific	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	− ⅛
9	9½	50	United States Leather	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
61⅜	61⅝	1,850	U. S. Leather pf.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
24	24⅝	185	United States Rubber	61½	62	61½	61½	− ⅛
74¾	74¾	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅜
16	16¼	650	Wabash	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅜
32	16¼	200	Wabash pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
83⅜	83½	824	Western Union Tel.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
2¼	2½	210	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	83¾	84½	83¾	83¾	− ¼
Sales.....		125,069		2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
6,000.....115
Am Tobacco Co scrip
500.....70½
3,000.....71
At, T & S F gen 4s
25,000.....80⅞
10,000.....80⅝
2,000.....80⅞
Adjustment 4s
15,000.....45½
5,000.....45⅝
1,000.....45½
1,000.....45⅝
3,000.....45⅝
1,000.....45⅝
1,000.....45⅝
Austin & N W 1st
10,000.....83¾
Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000.....78⅝
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
2,000.....101
Canada So 1st gtd
2,000.....109
Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000.....116¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000.....109
2,000.....109½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
2,000.....100
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000.....75¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000.....115⅝
2,000.....115⅝
2,000s3.....115⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
6,000.....100⅛
1,000.....100
Chicago & Erie 1st
3,000.....111⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st
10,000.....93¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....42½
1,000.....41⅞
3,000.....41½
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000.....141
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
2,000.....102⅞
10,000.....102⅝
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....15
Col, H V & T G M 6s
3,000.....70½
Col, H V & T 5s
4,000.....78
1,000.....77⅞
5,000s3.....77⅞
6,000s3.....77½
10,000.....77⅞
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000.....88
5,000.....88½
Den & Rio Grande 1st
5,000.....111⅛
3,000.....111¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
5,000.....108
1,000.....108¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
2,000.....106⅜
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000.....100½
Erie 1st con 7s
2,000.....141
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000.....55
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
11,000.....91
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000.....95½
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
2,000.....113
Int & Gt Nor 1st
1,000.....110½
Kan Pac 6s, 1896
11,000.....113⅝
Total sales.....

Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Gov't stamped
18,000.....109
Kan Pac 1st cons, Tr Co certfs
25,000.....76½
6,000.....77½
10,000.....77⅝
12,000.....77⅝
2,000.....77⅝
31,000.....77½
16,000.....77½
17,000.....77⅛
2,000.....77
3,000.....77⅛
16,000.....77
Kings Co Elev 1st
1,000.....45
Knox & Ohio 1st
4,000.....112
L S & M So 2d coup
1,000c.....119⅛
Long Island con 5s
5,000.....113
Long Island G M 4s
5,000.....83
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
20,000.....93½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
3,000.....118
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
3,000.....67½
Morris & Essex con gtd
2,000.....140
Nat Starch M Co 1st
5,000.....100
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000.....118
N Y Cent ext 4s
1,500.....102⅞
7,000.....108
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000.....105½
5,000.....105¼
2,000.....105⅜
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
5,000.....137½
40,000.....137¼
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
1,000.....119
N Y, O & W con 5s
5,000.....108⅞
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
4,000.....92
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
500.....86¼
1,000.....86½
22,000.....86¼
11,000.....86¼
1,000.....86
1,000.....86¼
North Pac 1st 6s
1,000.....115
1,000.....114½
2,000.....115
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000.....55½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
3,000.....53⅜
30,000.....53
20,000.....52¾
30,000.....52⅝
11,000.....52¾
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000.....88
Oregon R & N 4s
3,000.....81⅜
12,000.....81½

Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000.....115¼
Trust Co certfs
4,000.....114⅛
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....68¼
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
7,000.....110½
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000.....73
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000.....46
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
20,000.....34¾
5,000.....34½
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000.....32
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
33,000.....80⅞
45,000.....81
22,000.....80¾
1,000.....81
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
2,000.....90½
Rich & Danv 6s
13,000.....119¼
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
1,000.....103½
St L & Iron Mount 5s
6,000.....75
4,000.....76
St L & S F gen 6s
2,000s20F.....109¾
St L & S F 2d, Class B
2,000.....113
St L & S F 4s
2,000.....63⅜
5,000.....63¼
St P, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 6s
3,000.....114½
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s
1,000.....90
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000.....55
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000.....90
2,000.....89¾
Standard R & T 6s
5,000.....78½
2,000.....78¼
4,000.....78
3,000.....77½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
5,000.....86
Tex & N O cons 5s
6,000.....94¾
8,000.....94½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000.....21½
Union Pac 6s, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
6,000.....102¾
Union Pac 6s, 1898
1,000.....104¾
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
2,000.....
Union Pac ext s fd 8s
3,000.....89
Trust Co certfs
2,000.....88
U S Leather Co 6s
2,000.....112½
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.....107
1,000.....107⅛
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000.....72½
W N Y & P 1st
6,000.....106
W Nor Car 1st 6s
3,000.....111¼
West Union col trust 5s
5,000.....107
.....$1,028,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	...	Com. Cable	172	172½	New Cent. C	5	8
4s, r., 1907	111¾	...	Consol. Coal	37	40	New England	...	45
4s, c., 1907	112	...	Den. & R. G.	11	12	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	12½
4s, r., 1925	121¾	...	Den. & R. G. pf.	42	43¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	29
4s, c., 1925	122¾	...	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	...	Nor. & West., all in. paid	11½	12
5s, r., 1904	123¾	...	D., S. S. & A.	3¾	5	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16¾	17¾
5s, c., 1904	114½	115	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9	Ohio Southern	5	15
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	...	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	103½	105	Ont. Min., ex div.	10	11
Currency 6c, 1899	106½	...	Erie	14⅝	15	Oregon R. & N.	13	23
Cherokee 4s, 1896	104	...	Erie 1st pf.	34	35¼	Ore. R. & N. pf.	39	42
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	...	Erie 2d pf.	19	21	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	45	50
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	...	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Pacific Mail	16¼	17¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Penn. Coal	310	25
			F. & P. M. pf.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
			G. B. & W.	30	40	Peo. & East.	5	8
			G. B. & W., deb., A	48	50	Phil. & Read. 2d pf.	30¼	31¼
			G. B. & W., deb., B	...	...	when iss'd	13⅝	14½
Alb. & Sus.	170	...	Kan. & Mich.	5	7	P., C., C. & St. L.	45	50
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62	Keokuk & D. M.	2	3	P., C., C. & St. L., pf.	166	170
Am. Coal	111	125	K. & D. M. pf.	13½	14¾	P., Ft. W. & C.	158	158
Am. Cotton Oil	12½	14½	Keokuk & West.	30	40	Pull. P. C. Co.	156½	158
Am. C. Oil pf.	55	56½	Laclede Gas.	24½	25	Quicksilver	1	3
Am. Express	110	112	L. E. & W.	16¾	18¼	Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Ann Arbor	9¼	11	L., N. A. & C.	7	7½	Rens. & Sar.	181	186
Balt. & Ohio	15½	16	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	R., W. & O.	117½	118¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	Mah. Coal	40	60	St. L. S. W. pf.	11	11½
Brooklyn R. T.	18¾	19⅜	Man. Beach	5	10	St. P. & D. pf.	83	95
Bklyn R. T. pf.	...	60	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	St. P., M. & M.	112	116
Brunswick Con.	⅝	⅞	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝	St. P. & O. pf.	132	137
Buff., R. & P. pf.	...	...	Mich. Cent.	88	92	Sil. bull. certfs.	65	65¾
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	75	Minn. & St. L.	18½	20	Texas Pacific	9½	9¾
Central Pacific	12¾	13⅜	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46¾	48	Third Avenue	150	162
Ches. & Ohio	17	17½	Minn. Iron	45	55	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	65
Chi. & Alton	165	167	Mobile & Ohio	21	23	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	...	National Lead	24¼	24½	U. R., D. & G.	2	2¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	39	45	Nat. Lead pf.	88	90	U. S. Express	38	42
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	100	Nat. Lin. Oil	13	16	Wells-F. Express	98½	100
Chicago G. W.	4¼	5½	National Starch	5	7	West. Union Beef	6½	8
Chi. & N. W.	151	...	Nat. Starch pf.	50	55	W. & L. E. pf.	11¾	13
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	170	Nat. 1st pf.	50	55	Wis. Cent.	3	2½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Nat. 2d pf.	...	22			
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	...						
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	80	...						
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3¾	4						

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Security Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	...
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	...
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	111
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	103½	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	75
Central Park, N. & E. River	106	109
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	152	160
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	112	116
Eighth Avenue R. R.	150	155
42d St., Man. & St. Nich.	330	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	50	57
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
Kings County Traction	59	63
Ninth Avenue R. R.	39	41
Steinway R. R. 6s	160	170
Second Avenue R. R. stock	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	136	142
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	108	110
Third Avenue R. R.	193	200
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	150	161
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	101	103
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	56	57
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	60	62
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	88
Fort Wayne 1st 5s	86	88
Indianapolis Gas stock	128	133
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104½	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	87½	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	75

Illuminating

opening, but the improvement was not permanent. At the close moderate covering by shorts steadied the market. May pork closed 2½c higher; May lard and ribs each a shade lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK STOCKS IN STORE AND AFLOAT.

	Jan. 23, 1897. Bushels.		Week's Changes. Bushels.		Jan. 25, 1896. Bushels.
Wheat	6,504,172	Dec.	372,381		6,774,317
Corn	5,616,054	Dec.	191,347		790,000
Oats	2,587,421	Dec.	275,709		1,914,125
Rye	374,700	Dec.	21,083		28,644
Barley	989,116	Dec.	254,429		421,944

NEW YORK CONTRACT STOCKS.

	Jan. 23, 1897. Bushels.		Week's Changes. Bushels.		Jan. 25. 1896. Bushels.
No. 2 red	315,365	Dec.	25,000		236,043
No.1 hard Spr.					244,576
No.1 Northern	1,880,021	Dec.	86,564		1,473,994
No. 2 corn	3,435,199	Dec.	229,005		126,800
No. 2 oats	180,306	No change			329,194
No. 2 wh. oats	399,607	No change			432,481

CHICAGO STOCKS.

	Jan. 23, 1897. Bushels.		Week's Changes. Bushels.		Jan. 25. 1896. Bushels.
Wheat	12,684,000	Dec.	555,000		20,980,000
Corn	7,568,000	Inc.	503,000		5,180,000
Oats	5,484,000	Inc.	20 000		808,000
Rye	1,383,000	Inc.	18,000		254,000
Barley	184,000	Inc.	28,000		21,000

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Jan. 23, 1897. Bushels.	Week's Changes. Bushels.		Jan. 25, 1896. Bushels.
Wheat	51,295,000	Dec.	1,164,000	67,522,000
Corn	21,718,000	Inc.	196,000	10,430,000
Oats	13,153,000	Dec.	468,000	6,253,000
Rye	3,665,000	Inc.	222,000	1,649,000
Barley	3,602,000	Dec.	275,000	3,136,000

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

	U.Kingdom. Bushels.	Continent. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.		Changes. Bushels.
Wheat	22,960,000	3,520,000	26,480,000	Dec.	320,000
Corn	7,840,000	6,960,000	14,800,000	Dec.	480,000

And with the visible compared with last week also:

	On Passage. Bushels.	Visible. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.	Changes. Bushels.
Wheat	26,480,000	51,357,000	77,837,000	Dec. 1,422,000
Corn	14,800,000	21,718,000	36,518,000	Dec. 284,000

Wheat.

The wheat market was inactive, dropped below the final of Saturday, and this was followed by a weakening in the prices locally and at Chicago. There was general disposition to operate conservatively in view of the expected Government figures in the afternoon, operators being a little uncertain as to what the statement might show. Early estimates indicated moderate shipments from Black Sea ports. The amount of grain on passage for Europe showed a slight falling off, not enough to have any influence on the market. Reports from the West were not of a character to influence operations materially. Crop prospects continue fairly good. The movement at the Northwest is light, partly owing to the continued bad weather. Reports from San Francisco say that wheat prospects are very fine, but the demand for wheat for export is small. The world's exports were a little larger than the previous week, amounting to 4,508,000 bushels, against 4,132,000 bushels the preceding week, and 5,401,000 bushels last year. The Russian exports for the week were 1,312,000 bushels and the Danubian 248,000 bushels. The close of the market was very dull at the lowest of the day, at 1½@¾c net decline. The English visible showed a decrease of 249,000 bushels. Wheat was inactive with sales reported of 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern for export, private terms, and 24,000 bushels Manitoba wheat, private terms. No. 2 red was quoted at 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard 10½c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 4c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 85⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Not for months has there been the deadness that now characterizes the market; May opened at 77⅞c and dropped steadily up to the close to 77¼c, against 77½@77⅝c Saturday; July opened at 78¾c and closed at 77¼@78c. Cash wheat: The milling firm bought 75,000 bushels at May price, and large part of No. 1 Northern sold at May price, while some sold early at ¼c under May; there was fair inquiry for No. 2 Northern at 1½c under No. 1; offerings of No. 3 were light, and sales ranged from 2½c to 6c under No. 1; receipts, 165 cars; shipments, 19 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 77⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 76⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼c. Flour, patents, $4.05@$4.35; bakers', $3@$3.55; production, 35,000 bbls; shipments, 38,327 bbls.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The bull enthusiasm, which displayed some energy, was all gone from wheat to-day. Liverpool opening cables were ¼d higher and closing ones ¼d lower than Saturday; receipts at Chicago were 33 cars, and 147,238 bushels were taken from store; the Northwest had 185 cars, against 314 last Monday and 724 cars a year ago; closing Continental cables were higher; export clearances amounted to 135,398 bushels; May wheat opened at 80¼c, sold between 80¼@80⅝c and 79¼@79⅝c, closing at 79¼@79⅝c, ½@¾c under Saturday; cash wheat was easy at ½c lower; receipts at principal Western points, 255,121 bushels; shipments, 160,047 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 42,092 bushels; shipments, 92,538 bushels.

DULUTH, Jan. 25.—The wheat market was dull, opening at 80¼c; the close was at 79⅝c; the close; Cash, No. 1 hard, 79⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 71¼@73⅛c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 79⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; May, No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—Wheat opened ½c higher; May opened at 80¼c, fell to 79⅝c, and closed at 79½c; sample wheat steady, but dull; No. 1 Northern nominally 81@81½c; No. 2 Northern, 79½c.

Corn.

The market for corn was dull and rather heavy, closing unchanged to ¼c decline. The exports of corn from the principal shipping countries last week were 3,944,000 bushels, against 4,325,000 bushels the preceding week, and 3,300,000 bushels last year. The amount of corn on passage to Europe showed a decrease of 480,000 bushels. Cash corn was quiet; old No. 2 was quoted at 28½c, elevator. Sales were 21,000 bushels old, private terms, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels, 29½c, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 3, 27½c, delivered; 8,000 bushels yellow at 30¼c, free on board, afloat, and 2,000 steamer at 27¼@27½c, elevator.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—A fairly steady opening in corn was noted. There was the usual indifference to trade exhibited, however, and prices soon dropped lower in sympathy with wheat. Receipts were 291 cars, and 1,845 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables quoted unchanged prices. Exports were 174,281 bushels. May corn opened at 24c, sold between 24@24⅛c and 23⅞c, closing at the inside—¼c under Saturday. Cash corn was firm and ¼c higher, closing nominally easy, with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 700,968 bushels; shipments, 238,026 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 312,775 bushels.

Oats.

The market for oats was very quiet, but with the tone of the market steady, and while near deliveries were nominally unchanged, distant futures closed at ⅜c net loss. The market for cash oats was flat. Sales were 74,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 3 white, 22c; 63,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@29c, as to quality; 7,000 bushels track mixed, 21¼c and private terms, No. 2 oats quoted 22c, elevator; do, clipped, 21¾c; No. 3 oats, 20¼c; No. 2 white, 24c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—OATS drifted in the direction taken by wheat. Receipts were 264 cars, and 99,232 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 468,000 bushels. Cash oats were steady; May closed a shade lower than Saturday.

Flour.

The flour market was heavy and irregular on Spring patents, but about steady on Winter grades. The market closed weak on Spring wheat flour, and generally lower to sell. Total sales were 10,000 packages, including 750 bbls Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; 150 bbls superfine, $3; 2,715 bbls city patents, $5.20@$5.45; 3,525 bbls city clears, $5; 250 bbls extra 2s, private terms; 1,750 bbls Spring patents, $4.50@$4.65; 500 bbls straights, $4.25@$4.30; 450 bbls clears, $3.90 @$3.95.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market quiet. Car lots, State, 42@46c; spot quoted, 47¼c free on board afloat. BARLEY—Market quiet. Feeding quoted 29¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; May; prompt, 50,000 bushels export, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, 34½c; spot quoted 36c, free on board, afloat; malting, 38@40c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market very dull; quoted 35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State; 10,000 bushels, 37½c, free on board, afloat, spot.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and nominal; spot quoted at $1.15. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 355 bbls at $2.75@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $1.95@$2.05. BAG MEAL—Easy, sales, 4,000 bags; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 71@73c; coarse, 58@60c. FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@57½c; 100-lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The market for rye was dull. The cash market was steady, but futures were easier. Receipts were 11 cars, No. 2 on the regular market sold at 36½c; No. 3 Western, nominally 35c. May sold at 38¾c. July was offered at 2c above May. BARLEY—The supply of barley was fair, and the demand moderate. There was no essential change in prices. Common to fair ranged from 24c to 33c; fancy was nominally 34@35c. Receipts were 81 cars.

COFFEE.

The local market closed very steady, with prices 5@15 points lower and sales for the day of 9,750 bags. The Havre market lost nearly 1 point, with sales of 13,000 bags, and Hamburg closed with a net loss of ¼ to ½ point and sales of 9,000 bags. Rio, No. 7, exchange standard, 9 $ 000; exchange, 9d; receipts at Rio, 7,000 bags; clearances for United States, 3,000 bags, and for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 329,000 bags; market quiet; Santos—Receipts, 11,000 bags; stock, 525,000 bags; market steady; good average Santos, 10 $ 750.

On the street the market was quiet and nominal; Rio, No. 7, spot, quoted at 9¾c; No. 8 at 9¼c. Demand for mild coffee was slow, with sale of 400 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

SUGAR.

There were no changes in the quoted prices for raw sugar, and there is a nominal tone. Some centrifugal sugar sold at 3 3-16c, and the market closed at that price, with 89° test, Muscovado quoted at 2 13-16c, and 89° test, molasses sugar, at 2 9-16c. The London market was quiet for cane and unchanged, with Java quoted at 11s 9d, and fair refining at 9s 6d. Beet ruled quiet and easier in tone, but not quotably lower, with present and next month quoted at 9s 1½d.

HAY AND STRAW.

Trade is light, offerings rather excessive, and market generally weak and unsatisfactory. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@65c; do, shipping, 55c; do, salt and trash, 45@50c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 55,862 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,999 bbls; tar, 1,673 bbls. The market is steady for resin and unchanged, with common to good strained quoted at $1.70@$1.72½. Spirits of turpentine is firmly held, as supplies are light, but price unchanged; regulars and machines quoted at 27½@28c. Tar and pitch rule steady, with tar regulars quoted at $1.60@$1.65, and oil barrels at $3.25@$3.37½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25¾c; irregular, 24⅞c. Tar quiet at $1.90. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, not quoted; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 189 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

The market for cottonseed oil was depressed by the indifference of buyers. The only notable sale reported was a lot of 50 bbls prime crude at 20c. Offerings of prime Summer yellow at 23c failed to bring out buyers. Linseed oil was quiet; prime crude barrels, 20c; off crude here, 18½c; prime Summer yellow, 23c; prime Summer white, 27c; lard oil, 41@42c. Linseed oil, American raw, 29@30c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,080	1	570	12,674	15,404
40th Street	3,349	118	1,189	11,198	124
Hoboken					19,933
Total	2,413	20	19	1,268	
Lehigh V. R. R.	1,135	..	60	..	2,537
Scattering		..	109	62	..
Totals	9,977	139	1,947	25,202	38,018
Totals last wk.	10,518	136	2,725	32,958	38,433

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$4.75@$5.20
Medium to fair	$4.35@$4.70
Common	$3.75@$4.30
Bulls and dry cows	$1.50@$3.50
Oxen and stags	$2.75@$4.00
Good to prime steers, one year ago	$4.35@$4.80

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 185 cars, or 3,025 head—152 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 33 cars for the market. Demand moderate and generally steady for common and medium beeves, while good to choice do were rated firm; oxen were weak, to 10c lower; bulls and cows steady, with some sales a fraction higher. Two cars of cattle unsold. Common to prime native steers sold at $4@$5.10 per 100 lb; tops at $5.20; oxen and stags at $2.75@$4, and cows and ox at $1.40; bulls at $2.75@$3.90, and one extra bull at $4.10; poor to choice cows at the range of $1.50@$3.40. City-dressed native sides steady at 6½@8¼c per lb. To-day's London and Liverpool cables quoted American steers higher, at 11@12c, dressed weight; live sheep s.ow, at 8@9c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef firmer, at 6@10c per lb. No shipments reported for to-day.

CALVES.—Receipts, 780 head. Demand active and market firm all around, and good stock sold 25c higher. The pens were cleared early. Inferior to prime veals sold at $5@$7.75 per 100 lb; "bobs" and "culls" at $4@$4.50; tops at $8; barnyard calves, $2.75@$3.50; fed calves at $3.50@$4; a car of good Western calves at $4. Dressed calves firm at 8@11½c for city-dressed veals; 6¼@10c for country dressed; 4½@6c for little calves, and 5@6½c for dressed barnyard calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts for two days, 38 cars, or 7,426 head—6 cars for export, alive; 1 car for butchers direct, and 31 cars for the market, and, with 3½ cars held over Saturday, there were 34½ cars on sale. Trade was brisk at an advance of 25c on sheep and 15@25c on lambs, and some sales of lambs were 35c higher than the same grades sold for Saturday. The pens were promptly cleared. Poor to good sheep sold at $2.75@$4.25 per 100 lb; a car of choice heavy do at $4.60; inferior to choice lambs at $4.50@$5.80, with general sales at $5.37½@$5.75 for fair to prime. Dressed mutton firm at 5½@7½c per lb, dressed lambs higher at 8@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 66 cars, or 13,011 head, including 3 cars for sale. Firm for live hogs, and dealers quoted heavy to light weights at $3.65@$4.10; common to choice pigs at $4@$4.40. Country-dressed steady at 4@6¼c per lb for heavy to light weights.

PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Area and Value of the Principal Cereal Crops Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The estimates by States and Territories of the area, product, and value of the principal cereal crops of the United States for 1896, made by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

Corn—Area, 81,627,000 acres; product, 2,283,875,000 bushels; value, $491,007,000; yield per acre, 28.2 bushels; farm price per bushel, 21.5 cents.

Winter wheat—Area, 22,794,000 acres; product, 267,931,000 bushels; yield per acre, 11.8 bushels. Spring Wheat—Area, 11,825,000 acres; product, 159,750,000 bushels; yield per acre, 13.5 bushels. Total wheat area, 34,619,000 acres; product, 427,684,000 bushels; value, $310,603,000; yield per acre, 12.4 bushels; farm price per bushel, 72.6 cents.

Oats—Area, 27,566,000 acres; product, 707,346,000 bushels; value, $132,485,000; yield per acre 25.7 bushels; farm price per bushel, 18.7 cents.

Rye—Area, 1,831,000 acres; product, 24,369,000 bushels; value, $9,961,000; yield per acre, 13.3 bushels; farm price per bushel, 40.9 cents.

Barley—Area, 2,951,000 acres; product, 69,695,000 bushels; value, $22,491,000; yield per acre, 23.6 bushels; farm price per bushel, 32.3 cents.

Buckwheat—Area, 755,000 acres; product, 14,099,000 bushels; value, $5,522,000; yield per acre, 18.7 bushels; farm price per bushel, 39.2 cents.

Potatoes—Area, 2,767,000 acres; product, 252,235,000 bushels; value, $72,182,000; yield per acre, 91.1 bushels; farm price per bushel, 28.6 cents.

Hay—Area, 43,260,000 acres; product, 59,292,000 tons; value, $388,146,000; yield per acre, 1.37 tons; farm price, $6.55 per ton.

Tobacco—Area, 585 000 acres; product, 703,004,000 pounds; value, $24,258,000; yield per acre, 678 pounds; farm price, 6 cents per pound.

The Minister to Argentina, William L. Buchanan, reports to the State Department under date Dec. 9: "I have followed the news from the wheat districts very carefully for the past three months, and have traveled through one of the wheat provinces. These observations lead me to believe that the quantity for export will be between 480,000 and 640,000 tons, probably nearer the first than the second figure. The amount exported during this year has been 564,359 tons."

Convicts Are Making Uniforms.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Warden Eage of Sing Sing Prison is having specimen National Guard uniforms made up to prove that the convicts can make the uniforms just as well as outside tailors, and at greatly reduced prices. He is greatly surprised over the objection made by union laborers to his scheme to teach the convicts wood carving and free-hand drawing.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for W. Edgar Pruden to Mrs. Mary A. McGlyney the four-story brick and stone dwelling 11 West Seventy-fourth Street, taking in exchange in part payment the new four-story brick dwelling, 162 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Mr. Jesse Bennett has sold for Charles I. Freedman to M. M. King at about $100,000 the five-story brick and stone apartment house on the northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, 25.8 by 89 by 100.

Seton & Wissman have sold for Louis Lese to G. M. and J. L. Popham the two three-story brick houses 272 and 274 West Fourth Street, 20 by 40 by 52, each at $25,000 each.

Lalor & Beringer have sold to P. Norton the vacant lot, southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 25.9 by 95, on which Mr. Norton will erect a three-story fire-proof building, to be devoted exclusively to business purposes.

Frothingham & Timpson have sold for Alfred Duane Pell the four-story brick building 918 Broadway, 18 by 66, irregular, for $105,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure to Daniel Birdsall & Co., for $35,000, the five-story stone front building, 21 Walker Street, 25 by 100; also, to Gustav F. Tauss.g, for $93,000, the seven and eight story brick flats 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5; also, to Frederick H. Walker, for $114,000, the six-story brick building on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, to close the estate of Charles and Jacob Thyson, the five-story brick double tenement 620 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.8, to Jacob Thyson for $10,400; the five-story brick double tenement 217 East Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5 by irregular, to A. Cooper for $8,500; the five-story brick double tenements 248 and 250 First Avenue, (Astor leasehold,) each 25.9 by 94, to Jacob Thyson for $28,100; the five-story double tenement, 112 East Third Street, (Astor leasehold,) 25 by 90, to Jacob Thyson for $9,600, and the four-story brick double tenement 171 Essex Street and two-story frame building in the rear, (Chanler leasehold,) 25 by 90, to Jacob Thyson for $5,300.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, partition sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 120 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.7 by 92, three-story brick tenement; also 122 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 320.7 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 31.5 by 92, three-story and basement brick tenement, with store; also 124 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 352 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 23 by 92, three-story and basement brick tenement; also northeast corner of Chambers and Washington Streets, 44.3 by 23.4½ by east 45.2 by north ... by east 7.5 by south 52 to Chambers Street, four-story brick store; also 181 and 183 Chambers Street, north side, 44.3 feet east of Washington Street, 30.1½ by 57.1½ by 23.4 by 52, six-story brick store; also 177 and 179 Chambers Street, north side, 74.4½ feet east of Washington Street, 31.0½ by 52.0½ by 24.9 by 41.10, five-story brick store; also 214 Greenwich Street, west side, 106.4½ feet south of Barclay Street, 18.8 by 80.3½ by 13.4 by 75.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; also 58 Dey Street, north side, 49.8 feet east of Greenwich Street, 24.3 by 77 by west 15.2 by south 35.9 by west 10.9 by south 41.10 to street, four-story and basement brick hotel; also 36 East Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story and basement brown-stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, Francis A. Dugro, referee, 472 East Houston Street, north side, 50 feet east of Lewis Street, 25 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also 474 East Houston Street, north side, 75 feet east of Lewis Street, 25 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,889, subject to first mortgage for $14,000 on each.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 332 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 407 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,461.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Blair, referee, Fort Washington Avenue and Bridge Road, between lines of Sherman and Naegle Avenues if same were extended, 114.2% by 288.9% by 115.2 by 303.3 to centre of avenue, vacant; also, Fort Washington Avenue, adjoining above, and extending from centre of avenue to centre of Public Drive, 102 by 529.1 by 98.2 by 583.9, vacant; also, Fort Washington Avenue, adjoining above and extending from centre of avenue to centre of Public Drive, 102.3 by 568.11½ by 98.1½ by 529.1, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,085; subject to first mortgage for $47,000.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, 22.6 by 78.5, five-story brownstone-front flat, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Hopkins, referee, 310 and 312 West Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $17,054.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 315 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 208 feet west of West End Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four and a half story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,149.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 64 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 182 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,937.

By Ezra S. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 141 Suffolk Street, west side, 80 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,915; subject to first mortgage for about $10,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, northeast corner of Bethune and Greenwich Streets, 53.8 by 63.1½ by east 67.1½ by south 34.7 by west 10.9 by south 4.2½ by west 2.9 by south 16.1 to Bethune Street, five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,276; subject to other mortgages for $60,000.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Col. William Trenholm, President of the American Surety Company, has had plans prepared by Charles P. H. Gilbert for a handsome residence, to be located on the south side of Seventy-third Street, about 100 feet east of Riverside Drive. It will be of five stories and an American basement, with exterior walls of sandstone, terra cotta, and brick. It will be of skeleton frame construction and will occupy a plot 30 by 90. The interior is to be finished throughout in hard woods. The house will contain an elevator operated by electricity, and all the latest improvements. This building is one of several dwelling houses to be erected on the plot at Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets and Riverside Drive by a syndicate now forming.

The plot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue is to be improved by the erection of three five-story brick and limestone flat buildings by Weber & Belles.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for three-story and basement brick dwelling, 17 by 58; William and Thomas Hall of 503 Fifth Avenue, owners; A. M. Welch of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of Liberty Street, for a nineteen-story brick office building, 53.9 by 159.3; Washington Life Insurance Company, William A. Brewer, 21 Cortlandt Street, President; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, 100 Fifth Avenue, architect; Marc Eidlitz, 489 Fifth Avenue, builder; cost, $1,000,000.

No. 136 East Broadway, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; Gabrial M. Raphael of Brownsville, Texas, owner; M. Bernstein, 241 East Broadway, architect; A. J. Blumberg, 50 East Sixty-fifth Street, builder; cost, $500.

No. 12 Cortlandt Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; Andrew R. Kennedy of 128 West Thirteenth Street, owner; Oswald Wirz of 56 Pine Street, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 25.

DECATUR AV, w s, 325 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; James V. Lawrence and wife to J. H. Jones $1

ELIZABETH ST, 172; Maurice Kalm and wife to Julius Landauer, ½ part 1

AVENUE B, e s, 22 ft s of 17th St, 20x98; Joseph F. Ismay and wife to Anne Collins 1

3D AV, e s, 55.11 ft s of 35th St, 18.2x60; John Hartman and wife to Henry E. Smyser 21,500

70TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Daniel Guggenheim and wife to Alexander Walker and another 1,000

88D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Mary E. Parsons and another to Solomon Miller 1

54TH ST, 12 West; Alexander Walker and wife to Flora Guggenheim 1,000

AVENUE A, w s, 78.8 ft s of 74th St, 25.6x100; also Avenue A, w s, 51.2 ft s of 74th St, 25.6x100; Julius Landauer and wife to Maurice Kalm 1

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 150x100.11; Maurice Kelm and wife to Julius Landauer 1

8TH AV, 2,713; William F. Mittendorf and wife to Laura Leddy 100

133D ST, 162 West; Anna M. Lovejoy and another to Sarah M. Kennedy 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 745.11 ft s from n boundary line of Ludius Chittenden, 25x125x28.10x124; Annie E. Reubert to Francis P. Basset 8,200

40TH ST, s s, 156.8 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9; Jacob Duttweiler to Magdalena Hahn, 1-5 part 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Duttweiler and others to Samuel Wiener 10

89TH ST, 536 and 538 West; Herbert L. Mason and wife to Leon Abbett 1

40TH ST, s s, 156.8 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9; Edward Browne, referee, to Samuel Wiener 8,700

82D ST, 117 West; John C. R. Eckerson to Albert J. Adams 1

39TH ST, 218 West; Eliza McKibbin and others to William H. Nelson 1

218T ST, 250 West; William C. Strange and wife to Andrew Strange 10

93D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 19x100.8; Frank S. Jordan and wife to Joseph T. Low 1

WEST END AV, 489; Richard G. Platt to John A. Philbrick 200

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 68th St, 25x74.6; Christopher Welcker and wife to James Butler 1

MONROE ST, 86; Bridget Kane, as executrix, &c., to Jacob Fischel 8,500

WATER ST, 361; Adolph J. Jantzen, Jr., to Albert J. Adams 1

CANAL ST, 446; Francis George to the rector, &c., of Trinity Church 19,000

BRYANT ST, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Alexander Hutcheon 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; same to Louise Albrecht 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; same to Madeline Sullivan 100

LONGFELLOW ST, s w corner of 173d St, 25x100; same to Daniel Lane 100

PROSPECT AV, corner of John St, 100x100; Charles O. Edmonds to Leona H. C. Edmonds 525

SAME PROPERTY; Eliza W. Fielder to Anthony Smyth 1

LOT 97, map of building lots at William's Bridge, 25x100; Sophie Duden to Joseph Green 1,000

LOTS 452 and 453, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Bridget Moran 1,200

14TH ST, s s, about 105 ft from Avenue D, Lot 368, map of Unionport, 100x216; Elise J. Allison to Francis Murphy 1,875

120TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Max Weil and wife to Emily L. Feil 1

97TH ST, 125 West; Theodore Von Gauther and wife to Susan Decker 17,000

130TH ST, 261 West; Jacob Schwartz and wife to John A. Weser 1

3D AV, w s, 259.5 ft n of 168th St, 24.9 x100; William C. Davidson to Nineteenth Ward Bank 1

179TH ST, n s, 258 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100; Robert Whalen and wife to Union Real Estate Company 1

3D AV, w s, 266.6 ft n of 168th St, 24.9x 100; Nineteenth Ward Bank to William C. Davidson 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 50 ft s of 163d St, 25x 100; Mary McWalters to Silas A. Allen .. 4,000

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 325.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Samuel Platt 1

CLINTON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Frederick Berg and wife to Agnes Yost 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 24 ft n of s line of Lot 45, map of Upper Morrisania Av, 79x irregular; Frederick G. Letsch to Charles Grimmer, fourth part 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Otto Grimmer, fourth part 1

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 182d St, 50x100; E. O. Smith and wife to Peter Quinn 2,700

3D AV, 1,829; Francis K. Lipman to James Roche 1

SAME PROPERTY; same and others, as executors, &c., to same 35,500

MADISON AV, n w corner of 108th St, 25 x50; Archibald Watt and wife to Thomas C. Smith and another 1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas L. Watt and wife to same 1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas C. Smith and others to Joseph J. Schreiner and another 15,000

SAME PROPERTY; Julia Morris to Thomas C. Smith and another 1

85TH ST, s s, 239 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x102.2; Benjamin Wechsler to Ernestine Wechsler 100

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Isabella Turner to John A. Beale 1

62D ST, 239 West; Theodor Von Gauther and wife to John B. Smith 100

44TH ST, 43 West; Mary D. Van Winkle and another to Albert G. Hyde 30,000

108TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Madison Av, 62.6x100.11; Rebecca Mayer to Joseph J. Schreiner and another 35,000

114TH ST, n s, 18 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Joseph M. Rentum and wife to F. Wilhelm Gunther and wife 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 108th St, 50x25; George Watt to Thomas C. Smith and another 500

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; William Herz to Charles H. Kivlen 1

112TH ST, 214 West; Ida E. Moore and another to Carolyn B. Muhleman 16,000

Recorded Leases.

BURKE, Elizabeth W., to G. Bocchino; 423 East 114th St, 5 years $960

HERB, Jacob, to Henry Robert; 1,484 3d Av, basement, 5 years 1,800

MITCHELL, Frances W., to Henry King and another; 217 6th Av, 10 1-6 years .. 6,500

NEWTSON, Harriet G., executor to William Ehlers; 34 and 36 9th Av, store, &c., 5 years 2,400

ROSSI, Giovanni, to Nicola Yuzzolino and another; 73 Mulberry St, 5 years 3,000

VOLK, Eberhard, to George Van Aken; 44 Gold St, 3½ years 3,000

WHITMAN, Joseph, to Morris Weintraub; 22 Allen St, 6 years 825

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Wallace C., to Emma B. Marcoso, as executrix, &c.; s s of 33d St, 150 ft e of 1st Av, installments $12,500

BOYD, James, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 84 Centre St, 5 years 30,000

BROWN, John J., to Chemical National Bank; 140 East 34th St, 3 years 12,000

BODINE, Clothilde, and others to Aurelia Lindo; s s of 15th St, 337.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 3,000

SAME to Mary F. Hoe, executrix, and others, executors of A. C. Hoe; s s of 15th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 4,500

CONLON, Francis, and wife to David Mayer Brewing Company; s e corner of Grove St (or Franklin Av) and Tremont Av, (demand) 1,000

CARRINGTON, Elizabeth M., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 123d St, 34.8 ft n of 123d St, 1 year 4,000

COLLINS, Anne, to Annie M. Keenan; e s of Avenue B, 22 ft n of 97th St, 7 years .. 3,000

DOSCHER, John, and wife to Anna C. Steffens, administratrix, &c., of Heinrich J. W. Steffens; Lot 26

HE WANTS SEELEY PUNISHED.

Hammerstein, Indicted for Imitation, Wants Originators to Suffer.

Oscar Hammerstein, proprietor of Olympia Music Hall, appeared before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to plead to the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury Saturday. The indictment charged him with a violation of the Penal Code by exhibiting a burlesque called "Silly's Dinner." Mr. Hammerstein, through his counsel, Mr. House, pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at $500.

Mr. House gave to Assistant District Attorney Battle two affidavits, relating to the Seeley dinner at Sherry's. These were made by Minnie Redwood and "Little Egypt," two dancers who appeared at that dinner, and who are now in the employ of Hammerstein. Mr. House said that his client demanded the right to appear before the Grand Jury and submit the affidavits. "If the imitator is indictable," said Mr. House, "Mr. Hammerstein wants to know what the Grand Jury will do with the originators."

Mr. Battle said the District Attorney was already investigating the Seeley dinner, with a view of laying evidence before the Grand Jury. The affidavits given to him by Mr. House contain substantially the same testimony as was given by the dancers at the trial of Police Captain Chapman.

District Attorney Olcott said yesterday afternoon that he would take action on the affidavits submitted by Hammerstein. He will also submit to the Grand Jury whatever is necessary of the testimony taken in the Chapman trial. He said he had taken precautions that would assure the appearance of all the important witnesses when wanted.

Baby Show at Gramercy Lyceum.

Eighty babies in the care of their mothers were on exhibition last night at the Gramercy Lyceum, on West Twenty-third Street. It was the opening night of the International Baby Show, which is to last two weeks. Mayor Strong will give a public hearing on the protest of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children against this show in his office this morning. Argument on the application for an order to show cause why the society should not be restrained from interfering with the show was to have been heard yesterday, but was postponed until this morning.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (PARK entrance.)—Elegant large rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.
B. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER. THE

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON
speaks and J. H. BURKE sings in
COOPER UNION
to-day at 3 P. M. Subject,
HOW CAN PENTECOST BE REPEATED?
Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; SEND FOR 800 INVENtions Wanted.—EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, made and entered on the 14th day of December, 1896, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Edward Gilman and Ward W. Jacobs are complainants, and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company is defendant, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, and named in said decree, will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF APRIL, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the East front door of the State Courthouse on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, but for a price not less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, the premises and properties conveyed by the defendant company by mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 2d, 1888, and described therein, and in said decree, as follows, to wit:

All and singular, the entire railroad of the said Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company, commencing at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and extending to the Town of Trenton, in the County of Grundy, in the State of Missouri, whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and its franchises, equipments, property, tools, and interests, that is to say: The lands and tenements, hereditaments, fixtures, goods, and chattels of said company; its property, rights, privileges, leases, and household interests and estate of every nature and description; its rails, ties, fences, buildings, and erections; its rights of way, cars, engines, tools, and machinery; its books, books of account, papers, vouchers, receipts, and claims of every description; its offices and office furniture and fixtures; and all the property, rights, and franchises of any and every kind and description which the company now has or owns or hereafter may acquire, including all and every valuable thing and things whatsoever which said company now has or may hereafter have, make or hold in law or equity, and the rights to all tolls, rents, issues, and profits which may hereafter accrue to said company from any source whatever.

The entire premises and property included in said mortgage and decree will be offered for sale and sold as an entirety and without relief from valuation or appraisement.

Before any bid will be received the bidder must deposit with the undersigned Master, in cash or a duly certified cheque of some solvent bank or like institution satisfactory to the Master, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit so received from the successful bidder will be retained and applied by the Master as part payment of the purchase price, upon the confirmation of such sale.

No bid of less than $300,000.00 will be accepted.

Said sale, upon report thereof, will be subject to approval and confirmation by said Court or some Judge thereof; and upon confirmation and approval thereof by said Court or some Judge thereof, the purchaser shall immediately pay to said Master the additional sum of $250,000.00 in cash; and the remainder of the purchase price shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates of said defendant company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, taken at such valuation as shall be equivalent to the distributive share of the purchase money applicable to such bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates; provided, however, that the purchaser shall pay in cash in addition to the said sum of $300,000.00 so much as may be necessary to fully pay the principal sum of $250,000.00 and 5 per cent. interest per annum thereon from the First day of December, 1896, and the cost and expenses of said suit, and all charges and allowances made by the Court against the fund arising from such sale.

Upon confirmation of said sale and compliance by the purchaser with the terms thereof, said Master will make and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance of all said property and premises sold; and the said defendant company and the said complainants, as trustees under said mortgage or deed of trust, will also make and deliver proper deeds of conveyance of said property and premises to the said purchaser thereof.

Jurisdiction of said cause will be retained by said Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms of said decree and sale, and said sale will be made subject to the right of the Court to retake and resell said property if the purchaser shall fail to comply with all the terms of said sale and with all the orders of said Court or any Judge thereof made or to be made in said cause.

P. L. SCHOFIELD,
Master in Chancery.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 40 Wall St., Complainants' Solicitor.
ja19-law14wTu

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

You can see every part of the "Kimball" wheel in process of manufacture. It may influence you to buy — perhaps not. Factory is open.

Phillips Mnfg Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave L., and 300 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German-American as chambermaid or seamstress; will assist with grown children; two years' city reference. Reliable, 2,084 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an educated, competent North German girl as chambermaid; very neat and clean. Call, from 9 to 12, 269 West 118th St., Mrs. Klein's bell.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By smart, obliging girl; lately landed; to do chamberwork and waiting or housework without washing; willing to learn. Walsh, 120 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, with city references. Call, two days, at 209 East 73d St., Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent North of Ireland Protestant young girl as chambermaid; best city reference. 161 East 40th St., basement bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; good city reference. 348 West 17th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small American family; by reliable, sober woman; understands her duties thoroughly; has long, first-class references. M. R., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, WAITRESS.—By first-class cook-waitress, together or separate, or will do the work of a small family; city or country; best city reference. M. G., 423 7th Av., third flight back.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; in American family; understands good breads, soups, and desserts; city reference. 654 9th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By reliable German cook and baker; careful housekeeper; market; small family; reference. 414 East 79th St., Geriach's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By competent cook and waitress; together or separate; first-class reference. K., 240 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference; no cards answered. 308 West 35th St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; assist with washing; good baker; city reference from last employer. 247 West 37th St.

COOK.—Wash and iron; four years' city reference. 515 East 81st St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By plain cook; is well recommended. 52 Park Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day to wash; would take washing home. 236 West 19th St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing or ironing; by respectable woman with undoubted reference. 168 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker by the day; best references; first-class families only; costumes a specialty. 1,603 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess; good city reference. 217 West 43d St., basement.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable German girl as lady's maid; good dressmaker; city reference; wages, $20. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard.

MAID.—By young Englishwoman; Protestant; as maid to elderly or invalid lady; country not objected to. E. F., 219 East 36th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced girl; baby's nurse; take entire charge from birth; understands bottling; can furnish best references from last employer. 204 East 37th St.; ring Lee's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable German girl as nurse for baby; speaks French and a little English; best city reference. J. M. A., 156 West 36th St.

NURSE and MAID.—As nurse and maid to invalid lady; highly recommended for being competent. M., Box 78, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By refined Protestant girl as infant's or child's nurse; best city reference. Warner, 303 West 44th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By refined German woman as competent seamstress and assist with light chamberwork; willing and obliging; good reference. M. H., 15 Sutton Place.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly experienced English woman; permanent or otherwise; serve dinner parties. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress; in private family; reference. 211 East 26th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, at present employer's, 64 East 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Strictly first-class; artistic decorator; excellent silver cleaner, permanent or dinners, luncheons, receptions, &c.; best personal references. L. G., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By experienced man; where parlormaid or second man is kept; best city references. George, Box 351, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; care parlor floor and make himself useful; willing and obliging; city references. Sullivan, 1,682 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in every respect; North of Ireland; five years in last place; country preferred in Summer; wages, $50; single-handed. J. M., 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER and HOUSE SERVANT.—By butler and house servant; well up in the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French; competent; sober; very tall; age 34; lady will give reference. Butler, 210 West 25th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—As coachman and groom; married; no children; can be highly recommended by last and former employers; city or country. D. Ryan, 125 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent man in every respect; medium size and neat appearance; personal city references; married; 30. W. S., 345 West 43d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; aged 40; married; no family; 21 years' experience in greenhouse, graperies; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place; several years' good reference. J. H. A., Box 17, Babylon, L. I.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By second man or butler; English; competent and reliable; personal reference. Albert, Box 332, Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET and CONFIDENTIAL MAN.—Gentleman will gladly recommend his man, who has been with him several years; first rate in every respect. Wallace, 110 East 41st St.

VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced in hunting and shooting things; good references. Valet, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By young man; twenty-four; with eight years' clerical experience in the general routine office duties; as cashier or assistant bookkeeper; highest testimonials. H. Illmensee, 250 Eldridge St.

PAINTER.—German man, (married;) painter and handy with tools. W. Schoenemann, 611 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, WANTS WORK. W. H. Emmons, 350 West 25th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Butler and second man in a small private family; state nationality, age, and where have lived, and how long in each place, through Post Office Box 352.

WANTED—First footman. Apply, forenoon, to butler, 5 East 26th St.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.

Parties will leave New York for

JAMAICA,

sailing from Port Tampa, Fla., in the Plant Line steamer and making complete tours of 16 days each on the Island of Jamaica.

Railway and steamship tickets to all points. Send or call for special illustrated book which gives full particulars.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St.,
Union Sq., West. New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers

SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
THE CHAMBERLIN
Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y. and 73 Court St., B'lyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free Spanish lecture Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
35 West 90th St.
Kindergarten. Primary. Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887. PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and two-tenths one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and seventy-five one-hundredths feet (202.75 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and forty-one and forty-one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation.
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., January 26, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, FEBRUARY 26, 1897, and then publicly opened, for dredging in Connecticut River, removal of boulders from Saugatuck River, Westport Harbor, enlarging breakwater at mouth of Housatonic River, repair of breakwater at Cedar Point, Westport Harbor; building sea wall at Stonington Point, all in State of Connecticut, and dredging and removal of rock in Pawcatuck River, R. I., and Conn. Information furnished on application. SMITH S. LEACH, Capt. Engrs.

MATERIALS FOR GUN EMPLACEMENTS.—U. S. Engineer Office, 1,423 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 22, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering at Finns Point, N. J., an electric plant, ammunition hoists, and cement, will be received here until 12 M., February 13, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. W. RAYMOND, Major, Engineers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 30, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 9 AM, supplementary 10:30 AM, for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck."),

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM, for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 10 AM, for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 10 AM, for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM, for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2:30 AM for St. Thomas, per steamer from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per steamer from Philadelphia;) at 10 AM for St. Kitt's, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck."),

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas, also St. Croix, Leeward, and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, Venezuela, and Curacao; also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12 M for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Salerno, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Salerno"); at 1 PM, for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 1 PM, (supplementary 1:30 PM,) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM, (supplementary 11:30 AM,) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas; also for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Carthagena and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Haiti, and for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 11 AM,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM, for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM, for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 7 PM, for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM, previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE **Mediterranean and ORIENT** BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York Jan. 27, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jan. 26,	Noon	Adriatic, Feb. 24,	Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3,	Noon	Britannic, Mar. 3,	Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10,	Noon	Majestic, Mar. 10,	Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17,	Noon	Germanic, Mar. 17,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Special Trip Round the World
$560.
R. M. S. "Aorangi," intended to leave London, March 17th, 1897, via Teneriffe, Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, and Vancouver, tickets good twelve months.
For particulars apply at 353 Broadway, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Mch. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 1, Apl 19, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA**
WARRIMOO, Feb. 8,. MIOWERA, March 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack...Wednesday, Jan. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Saturday, Jan. 30
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 5
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. B'marck, Ja. 27, 1 P.M.	†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM	†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM	†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Jan. 27 and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27	ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3	ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
NEW YORK...Feb. 10	NEW YORK...March 3

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon | Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
Friesland, Feb. 3, noon | Westland, Feb. 17, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamer Feb. 15. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Servia, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., daily, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON R

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS

Recommendations as to Pernicious "New Journalism" Adopted by New York Ministers.

AGAINST SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

Everything Tending to Degrade Man or Exploit Vice Should Be Excluded from Advertisements, Editorials, and News Columns.

The committee of the New York Ministers' Association, appointed in December last, to devise some means by which the pernicious influence of the so-called "New Journalism" may be counteracted, made its report yesterday morning at a largely attended meeting at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Dr. Albert Erdman, pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N. J., presided.

The report, which was read by Dr. J. M. Buckley, Chairman of the committee, is as follows:

The Vast Power of the Press.

In a free government, literature, science, manufactures, commerce, agriculture, art, and politics are inseparably connected. As the majority can take and read but one paper, the press, to succeed, must seek to circulate among all classes. The great majority of all daily papers must be allied with some one political party; for he who takes but one paper must rely upon it for information concerning the measures, leaders, and candidates of his party.

Since every reader is better or worse than he would be without the daily press, and the family, the municipality, the State, the Nation, and the Church are raised or lowered in the scale of moral and intellectual development, the power of the press for good or evil is vast. Hence, in a community containing a large proportion of persons opposed to vice and crime, there should be a moral tone sufficient to influence the press to a degree adequate to make it upon the whole an elevating force, and to keep within bounds those mercenary sheets that, left to themselves, will not only gratify the most depraved tastes, but, to increase their patronage, will corrupt the young by every artifice.

An impartial comparison of the papers published daily in the City of New York reveals great differences, some of them being so low in moral tone as to make their toleration and success a reproach upon the community. Above these, at a considerable interval, are others in many particulars objectionable, but not deserving of the unqualified condemnation deserved by the lowest, and from these the grade rises, until some are read with a feeling of regret that, containing so much to commend, there should be much which the most partial admirer, if discriminating, could not fail to deplore.

A striking peculiarity of the situation is that certain papers, which would otherwise be of a high average, contain one or more polluting departments which make them almost as demoralizing as the worst, as, for example, when papers otherwise conspicuous for their general excellence, become so subservient to the interests of notorious forms of evil—like the race track and its attendant gambling—as to suggest the suspicion of their being subsidized for the purpose.

What May Be Expected of It.

What, then, may those who combine intelligence and a love of public and private morality, reasonably expect from the daily press?

In general, a newspaper consists of editorials, edited departments, contributions, news, and advertisements. We think that the self-respecting, moral classes of the community have a right to demand of papers seeking their patronage the exclusion of all advertisements involving or promoting violations of criminal law, or promoting vicious acts or habits—such as gambling in all forms, licentiousness, and medical advertisements which familiarize the youth of both sexes with the most corrupting forms of vice, and encourage them to commit the same by promising to counteract nature's protest against such abominations.

When the personal column of a newspaper can, without hyperbole, be described as a bureau of assignation, the homes which tolerate it invite serpents into the dove's nest.

We are not so short-sighted as to believe that the views of any particular denomination, or of individual moralists, upon the debated questions of amusement and art, represented in this federation, can be made the standard of advertisements in papers offering themselves as a medium of communication to the business public; but we are of the opinion that places, forms of amusement, and works of art generally recognized as demoralizing and habitually patronized by the depraved classes, should not be admitted to the advertising columns of papers seeking the support of those who aim to conserve law, order, and public and private virtue.

It would seem to follow that, as a rule, reports of what could not be consistently advertised should be excluded. At this point, however, the proceedings of courts of justice come into view, and the services rendered by the press in the detection of crime must not be overlooked.

A Duty to Expose Abuses.

Free government, though having decided advantages over other forms, has weaknesses peculiar to itself, and one of the chief of these is the absence of a power to compel fidelity and zeal in public officers, who are frequently deterred from the discharge of their duty by personal and partisan considerations. To bring to bear upon them the power of an aroused public sentiment requires an agency such as the press, to expose abuses, reveal widespreading but invidious vice, and direct attention to unpunished crime. And this cannot be done without adducing evidence.

Also in political controversies the characters of men must be discussed, and the fitness or unfitness of candidates demonstrated. Hence the temptation is strong to enter into unnecessarily detailed accounts of personal scandals.

The competition among papers for precedence in time and amount of intelligence stimulates the expenditure of money, and the resort to methods of acquiring information which work serious harm. Few are the papers which do not display to an unnecessary and pernicious extent the details of divorces and domestic scandals, especially where the parties to them are conspicuous; while some, with the disposition of those unclean birds which prefer carrion to things sweet and pure, are apparently better pleased to tear a family to pieces which was till then respected than to perform any other journalistic task. In pursuance of this policy, they aim to bring to public notice all the collateral relatives by marriage or blood of persons guilty or accused of crime, and so dangerous is it to antagonize newspapers that one proposing to do so must consider whether there is anything in his whole course of life, or that of any person near to him, which he would not desire to have exposed before delivering his protest against any public iniquity, or even the position taken by a journal.

Reports of arrests, trials, and executions should, we think, be made as brief as possible, and of divorces reduced to statements of the ground on which asked, the substance of the case as presented, and the result prepared in the spirit of one regretting the necessity of mentioning them at all, and the same principle should be applied to accounts of murders, trials, and executions.

Detailed accounts if suicides are not only obnoxious to all but the morbid, but are among the potent causes of the alarming increase of self-murder, especially when communications extenuating and even advocating it are sought and exploited as a means of increasing circulation.

The Recommendations.

Recognizing the difficulties of the situation, your committee submits for adoption the following recommendations:

First—That whatever the sentiments of publishers and editors, religion should be treated by the press as a factor of prime importance in the life of the country, should be mentioned respectfully, and the reports of religious enterprises, special services, and local progress should be made as full as their significance properly demands. We are aware that the press as a whole performs valuable services to American Christianity, and are not disposed to underrate them. But there has been frequent occasion to deplore a flippancy and skeptical caviling unworthy of the subject and of a representative paper. In the discussion of religious principles and enterprises, and in the report of religious meetings, we ask most earnestly that such reports and discussions be presented with seriousness and respect. Not infrequently have religious gatherings been so represented as to bring churches and ministers into undeserved ridicule, if not reproach, and men of the purest character and movements of the holiest design have often been shamelessly caricatured.

No Sunday Publication.

Second—We regard Sunday newspapers as tending to break down the distinction between Sunday and other days. They have become the great advertising issue of the week, thus carrying business into Sunday; are antagonistic to the Christian life, impairing the spirit of devotion, often superseding the family reunions at the altar of prayer, consuming the time necessary to prepare for the house of God, and preoccupying the minds of those who attend so as to render them impervious to spiritual influences. Inasmuch as a paper published and distributed on Sunday is objectionable as a secularizing agency in itself, all questions as to its improvement are aside from the issue.

Third—We appeal to the people of the churches to consider prayerfully their responsibility in these premises. They can by combining exert an irresistible influence upon the character of the secular press.

Read Only Clean Newspapers.

Fourth—We urge upon them the importance of patronizing only such newspapers as manifestly aim to be clean and wholesome, and such as support the principles which subserve the highest welfare of the community.

Fifth—We suggest that if any one of our leading newspapers should withdraw its Sunday edition, it should have such immediate and general support as will unmistakably manifest the moral sentiment of the community.

Help Men to Do Right.

Finally—In the name of our common country, in the name of humanity, in the name of the homes of the land, and in the name of religion, we appeal to the press of the city to use the great powers in its hands to help men to do right and to make it hard for men to do wrong, and not to lower the moral tone and degrade the life of the homes that, because of its merits, admit its issues, by inserting in its columns matter of a kind that, judged by any candid standard, can only exploit vice.

We appeal to the press, not only editorially and occasionally, but in all its departments, including those designed to furnish food for the "merry heart" that "doeth good like a medicine," to promote reverence for the aged, for moral distinctions, for the traditions and institutions of the country, for courts of justice, for women, for virtue and temperance, and for the laws of God. And we assure those whose efforts in this direction become conspicuous, of our patronage and enthusiastic moral support.

The Discussion.

Animated discussion followed the reading of the report. The recommendations were considered separately, and all were adopted as read, with the exception of the fifth. This originally contained a clause to the effect that evening newspapers be urged to print a summary of Sunday morning's news in their Monday issue, thus enabling those who do not wish to take Sunday newspapers to acquaint themselves with the events of Saturday. This was objected to on the ground that such a plea would be a virtual acknowledgment of the necessity of Sunday editions.

Dr. Buckley defended the measure, stating that unless this were done it would be almost impossible to dispense with a Sunday paper and keep one's self posted on current events. He admitted that he bought Sunday editions during the week, and called upon all those who did not read a Sunday newspaper at some time or other to make themselves known. Only three ministers of the large assembly present held up their hands. A motion to strike out that clause in the recommendation prevailed.

During the course of further discussion the excellency and thorough equipment of THE NEW YORK TIMES were heartily commended.

WARING WANTS NEW RAILS.

He Says $500,000 Could Be Saved on Street Sweeping.

Col. Waring is of the opinion that the rail used by almost all of the surface railroads in the city adds materially to the cost of sweeping the streets, and he has suggested to the Mayor and Corporation Counsel that measures be taken to substitute the flange rail, which is now in use on First Avenue, and is much better than the rail now in general use.

At the Reform Club on Saturday night Col. Waring pointed out that many of the old rails are above the surface of the street and that grooves and holes are left on either side. These holes and grooves make the work of sweeping very difficult.

"The new tracks on First Avenue," he said, "are perfectly level with the street. You might ride over these tracks on a bicycle without feeling the least jar. It now costs the city $100,000 a month or $1,200,000 a year for sweeping the streets alone. If the new rails were substituted I am sure the work could be done for $700,000, thus saving half a million dollars annually, which would more than pay the interest on the bonds if the city had to issue them to pay itself for the substitution of the new rails."

After the grade of First Avenue was changed, Commissioner of Public Works Collis insisted that the railroad company should put in the flat flange rail. Gen. Collis said yesterday that the idea of compelling the use of the flange rail was his. "I am compelling companies putting down new tracks to adopt this rail. It has been put down on First Avenue and on part of King's Bridge Road. When I ordered it put down on King's Bridge Road the company said it could not run the road with it. I replied, 'Very well, then; don't run your road.' But in my opinion you cannot compel the companies to take up the rails that are now down and adopt this one, not even by an act of the Legislature."

Hunter and Dolan Released.

John Hunter, 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Joseph Dolan, 2,070 Third Avenue, youths who were arrested on a charge of entering the former's home Tuesday morning, wearing masks and with intent to rob, were discharged in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Wentworth yesterday. Young Hunter's father positively refused to make a complaint against the prisoners, although the Magistrate urged him to do so. Mrs. Hunter was not in court. The Magistrate said that he did not feel like compelling a man to complain against his son, and, on the statement that young Hunter would be sent to Nebraska, dismissed the case.

To Hear a New Church Organ.

An organ recital will be given at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The new organ presented to the church by Miss Rhinelander will be played by Charles Heinroth, organist of the church.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., NEW YORK.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE TRUE and THE BEAUTIFUL.

Every piece we make is as good as it is beautiful. The faithful workmanship and perfect materials will preserve and enhance the richness of the decorations for years to come. Consider the sound construction, the artistic excellence, the character of our designs. Consider that at this season even factory prices are reduced, and then

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DELAY ON THE CHARTER

WORK WILL NOT BE COMPLETED BY FEB. 1.

An Extension of Two Weeks May Be Granted—Chapters on Education, Docks, Fire, and Charities Agreed to Yesterday.

The Greater New York Commission will not present its draft of the charter and its final report to the Legislature Feb. 1, as required in the act creating it. The Legislature will undoubtedly grant a short extension of time. It was ascertained yesterday that an extension of about two weeks will be asked for by the commission. Late this week or on Monday a preliminary report will be made to the Legislature.

Secretary Pinney said yesterday: "The actual delivery of the charter to the Legislature will not be made by Feb. 1, but of course, a report will be made at that time. The charter itself will not be delayed many days after that."

The charter itself was practically completed when the commission adjourned last night. Only a few questions have been reserved for further discussion. Among these is the one concerning the acquirement of dock property, and the one on the adjustment of the salaries of the firemen and policemen.

The chapters on education, docks, fire, and charities were agreed to yesterday. While details were not furnished, it was ascertained that the chapter on the Charities Department in its new form is satisfactory to Col. George Bliss, Edward Lauterbach, Elbridge T. Gerry, and the others, who, in behalf of religious and charitable institutions, suggested amendments.

Under the revision of the chapter on education the Boards of Education in the county and in Brooklyn and the system now in use in this city are continued, but there is to be a central Board of Education for the greater city, which will have nineteen members. The boards of New York and Brooklyn, with their present numerical strength, will be borough boards. The board in the present City of New York will send eleven members to the central board, the Brooklyn board will send six members, and the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond will each have one representative.

The jurisdiction of the Municipal Civil Courts, which will take the place of the present judicial district Civil Courts, was increased yesterday to causes involving $500 or less, from causes involving $250 or less. In view of the fact that the Justices of the Municipal Court are to be barred from private practice of the law, the salary was increased to $7,000 per year from $6,000, except in Queens and Richmond, where the Judges will receive $5,000 per year.

The chapter on inferior courts also was amended yesterday, in reference to the terms of Judges of the City Court. The original draft left the City Court precisely as it is now, the terms being six years and the salary $10,000 per year. Yesterday's amendment makes the terms ten years, after the expiration of the terms of the present Judges. For instance, the two Judges whose terms expire with this year will be succeeded by Judges who will serve for ten years.

The charter still provides that the term of the Mayor shall be four years. There has been some talk of changing this back to two years.

One of the supplementary bills to be reported will provide for the consolidation of all the counties in the Greater New York into one county. It seems to be a general opinion among the members of the commission that the Greater New York should consist of but one county. The Constitutional question has been discussed in the consideration of this subject. The counties are mentioned so often in the Constitution that it is generally believed that it will be necessary to submit the question of consolidating the counties to the people in the form of a Constitutional amendment. The Constitutional provision preventing one county or two counties that adjoin from having more than one-third of the representation in the Legislature is being used by some people as a reason why the counties should not be consolidated.

BOUGHT NO. 3 PILOT BOAT.

Capt. Correa Will Take This Ship of the Old Fleet Across Seas.

Another of the old New York pilot boat fleet, which was considerably reduced when the pilots decided a little over a year ago to pool their issues, has found a new hailing port in foreign climes. F. Marion Crawford bought one of the boats several months ago, and took her to Italy, where he had her transformed into a yacht.

There are no better seagoing craft in the world than the New York pilot boats. They were designed and constructed for the roughest usage by Winter seas and storms, and under the old system often cruised 600 or 800 miles to the eastward to be the first to hail the westward bound steamship.

Capt. John Correa, a native of the Island of Madeira, is now master of the old No. 3, documented as the schooner Thomas D. Harrison, and he intends to take her to the Island of St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verde group. She is lying at Pier No. 3, East River, and is going to load with lumber.

The Captain says he will start on his voyage some time next week, taking with him a crew of six, nearly all fellow-countrymen.

Though built thirty years ago, the Harrison is as sound as when her keel was laid at Talbot, Md. She is 80 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 6 feet 3 inches in depth.

ALL KNEW MRS. CARSON WELL.

What Cunard Line Employes Say of the Ocean Traveler.

News of the death of Mrs. Elijah Carson, whose infatuation for the sea led her to spend much of her time crossing back and forth on the ocean ferry, was received with surprise and regret by the attaches of the Cunard Line office.

She was well known to all the officials and employes, who spoke with great kindness of her. She had the faculty of making herself popular, they said. Though since the Lucania's time she had usually sought that steamship, she frequently went on others, also. By request, her name was usually omitted from the passenger list.

No one at the office knew that Mrs. Carson had left legacies to Capt. McKay and others of the officers and crew of her favorite ship, and as the Lucania is now on the ocean, those aboard her must remain in ignorance of the fact, if it is true, till they reach the other side.

Customs officers, seen at the Barge Office yesterday, said they knew Mrs. Carson well. They believed that in the past thirty years she had crossed the ocean not less than 250 times. She frequently left her baggage aboard on arrival, so as to make the return trip, and it was, therefore, not examined.

Registered Trade Mark.

Last Week Of Our Annual Linen Sale

The exceptional values which have prevailed during the past few weeks at

"The Linen Store"

will be maintained throughout this week also.

Table cloths, napkins, fringed luncheon cloths, doylies, towels and toweling, hemstitched bed linen, bed covering, Renaissance lace, etc.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROSECUTIONS FOR SELLING ADULTERATED MILK.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court gave two interesting decisions yesterday construing the provisions of law prohibiting the sale or the offering for sale of adulterated milk. William Piat pleaded guilty over a year ago in the Court of Special Sessions to the charge of having violated the provision of the Penal Code on the subject, and was fined $75, which he paid. Then he was sued by the Attorney General, on behalf of the People, in the First District Court, for a penalty of $100 under the provisions of the agricultural law. Justice Lynn gave judgment for the defendant, holding that Piat's criminal conviction and sentence for the identical offense was a bar to the penalty action. Justice McAdam, in giving the opinion of the court affirming this judgment, says that the act giving the penalty and that under which the defendant was convicted are independent statutes. "It cannot be assumed without clear legislative intimation to that effect," he says, "that it was intended by this penal statute that a person violating Article 2 might be fined $200 and imprisoned for six months, and, after satisfying both requirements, should still be liable to a further penalty of $100 in a civil action for the same offense. Yet all these punishments might result if the construction contended for by the appellant prevails. We find no authority for such a harsh construction of the law, and are unwilling to make a precedent for it."

In a similar suit in the Eighth District Court a judgment for a penalty of $100 was given against Thomas E. Wright, a milk dealer. The agents of the Commissioner of Agriculture had found a large number of cans of milk in defendant's wagon at 1 o'clock in the morning, the contents of some of which proved on examination to be impure, and within the inhibition of the statute. The driver of the wagon said the cans were intended for delivery down town. Samples of the milk were taken, and testimony was given on the trial that this milk had been watered. The Appellate Term, by Justice Bischoff, directs a reversal, holding that the proof did not show that there had been an exposure of the milk for sale. "The statute does not declare the possession of adulterated milk to be unlawful; it looks only to the protection of the public, which might suffer from the traffic in impure articles of food, and therefore the act does not apply unless there is some action taken, or intended to be taken, by the person charged, whereupon traffic in the adulterated article may be founded. An affirmative act, therefore, must be shown, either a sale or an offer to sell; and exposure for sale is, in fact, an offer, a holding out of goods for sale, or, in other words, exhibition of the goods under circumstances such as would reasonably lead persons to consider them offered for sale. * * * Where a sale or exposure for sale is shown, then there is a violation of the law, but not before; and the act of the seller is made evidence of the violation; the sale or exposure for sale implies an intent, and so proof sufficient to show a violation involves, also, proof with intent, founded at least upon inference from the circumstances. * * * Nor was there evidence of a sale merely because there was an intention of delivery. The intended delivery may well have been to an agent of the defendant for retention of the article pending examination or analysis, or in course of a transaction not a sale but a consignment to another for subsequent sale, should the milk prove fit for the market; or there may have been a gift of the milk, for delivery to the donee. It may be suspected that there was a sale because of an intended delivery, but the proof was lacking sufficient to render this defendant liable for the penalty, the fact of the intended delivery being as consistent with an intention to comply with the law as to violate or attempt to evade it; and an inference of wrongdoing under these circumstances should not be accepted as proof strong enough to preponderate over the existing presumption of innocence."

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LANDLORDS' LIABILITY FOR COAL-HOLE ACCIDENTS.—The responsibility of owners for coal-hole accidents, where the premises are in possession of tenants who have covenanted to repair, has just been clearly laid down by the Appellate Division, on appeal by Alice A. Matthews from the dismissal of the complaint on the trial of her suit against Mary I. Degroff for personal injuries. While plaintiff was walking on the sidewalk in front of 348 West Twenty-second Street, on June 23, 1894, she fell through a coal hole, or chute, which was maintained as appurtenant to the premises, which were then in the actual occupation of a tenant. The accident resulted in consequence of a defective covering to the coal hole. The plaintiff, on the trial, was not permitted to show that the cover had been in this defective condition for several years. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion, holds that the exclusion of this testimony was improper, and necessitated a new trial, as the owner, or landlord, is not relieved from responsibility in demising premises to a third person where at the time of the demise a building or its appurtenances are insecure or out of proper repair. "The duty of this defendant," Justice Patterson says, "was to make the appurtenance safe, but it is urged that no such duty or liability for its neglect was imposed upon her, because the tenant who covenanted to make repairs was in possession from May, 1889, continuously until after the accident to the plaintiff happened. But the tenant was not in possession under one demise, covering the whole of that period; there were new leases from time to time, as each term expired. The owner would have been entitled to repossess himself of the premises at the expiration of each term but for the renewed lease. * * * The owner has the same right to enter upon the premises to observe their condition and to make repairs, and the duty incumbent upon her was one to the public or to the persons using the street, and when she had an opportunity and the right to enter upon the premises, even if that were necessary, to ascertain their condition, and she did not do so, she failed in the performance of that duty which she owed to third persons or to the public to see that this appurtenance to the premises, which by use and deterioration might become dangerous, was in a safe and proper condition."

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COLORED MAN'S RECOVERY LOST FOR TECHNICAL ERROR.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has reversed a judgment given in favor of Julius Carpenter, a colored man, in his suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries. On Aug. 13, 1893, Carpenter was a passenger on a train for New York which left Long Branch at 9:30 P. M. At Little Silver the conductor caused his arrest by a constable, and he was taken from the train and locked up. No one appeared against him the next morning, and he was discharged. On the trial of his suit, it was claimed by defendant, that Carpenter was disorderly on the train, that he assaulted and choked a colored woman who was with him, and that his conduct necessitated his arrest. Justice Williams, giving the opinion for reversal, says Carpenter's arrest without any warrant, as he was not disorderly or committing any crime when he was arrested, was evidently unlawful, and gave him a right of action; that the verdict settled the conflict of evidence in favor of plaintiff's claim that what occurred upon the train was matter of pleasantry and not in the nature of criminal conduct on his part, but the trial court wrongly refused to charge the jury, as defendant requested; that they were at liberty to consider plaintiff's failure to produce the woman who was with him, and whom he afterward married, as a witness, or explain her absence, as an admission that her testimony would not have been favorable to him. The jury were charged that they might allow the plaintiff for loss of earnings, as an item of damages, and this was also held to be error. "Loss of earnings while plaintiff was under arrest," says Justice Williams, "would have been a proper element of damages, but the loss of a job for nine months because the plaintiff failed to meet an appointment the next morning after his arrest, was not such a proximate result of the arrest and detention as to constitute a ground for damages."

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THE CITY MUST HAVE NOTICE OF ACCIDENT SUITS.—Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday sustained a demurrer to the complaint of Mrs. Virginia M. Kelly in her suit against the city for damages for personal injuries arising from its alleged negligence. Mrs. Kelly was severely hurt by the falling of a tree in one of the down-town streets. The fall of the tree was occasioned by its rottenness and decay, and the complaint averred that the tree became a nuisance to the public. The ground of the demurrer was that plaintiff did not show that she had complied with the statute requiring that in such an action in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, a notice of intention to commence the action, and of the time and place at which the injuries were received, must be filed with the Counsel to the Corporation within six months after the accident. It was argued for plaintiff that the action was one for damages by reason of a nuisance, instead of one for personal injuries arising from negligence, and that, therefore, this statute did not apply, but Justice Russell holds that to reach the result of the responsibility of the city in the case, the line of proof must demonstrate the negligence of the city. The ultimate negligence may have produced a nuisance, but no recovery could be had without such result having been occasioned by the city's negligence. "It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the exact difference between a nuisance and a situation produced by negligence," Justice Russell says. "Generally speaking, a nuisance is occasioned by some affirmative act, and not by mere sufferance, but yet passive action, where an active duty is imposed, may result in creating what is known as a nuisance."

CONTROL OF CONSUMPTION.

Gen. Clark on Criticism of the Health Board's Plan.

Gen. Emmons Clark, Secretary to the Health Department, had this to say yesterday in relation to the Health Board's plan to assume control of consumption cases:

"The various critics of the Health Department and its plan to control consumption have, in my opinion, taken a false view of the proposition made by the board. They seem to draw the conclusion that it was our intention to surround each case with a strict set of rules and to isolate patients and remove them from their homes. Nothing is further from our intention than this. The intention is to keep a close record of all cases, and insist that proper precautions shall be taken to give the patient proper attention and see that measures necessary to prevent infection from the patient are taken.

"We have no intention of interfering with practitioners in charge of cases, but in cases where persons are destitute and unable to receive proper attention, we will see that they are cared for. In cases of death among this class of patients, measures will be taken to disinfect clothing and apartments, so that there will be no danger of a recurrence of the disease from any cause attributable to the last patient."

Mr. Platt Goes to Albany To-day.

Thomas C. Platt, Mrs. Platt, H. B. Platt, and a number of friends will start for Albany on the Empire State Express this morning, to attend the dinner there to the Senator-elect to-night. About 250 leading Republicans of this city and Brooklyn will go to the capital during the day. Mr. Platt will return from Albany Wednesday morning, and on Friday or Saturday he will leave for a vacation trip to Florida with Mrs. Platt, who has an orange grove in that State. They will first go to Jacksonville. They will probably remain away for ten days.

Taxpayers Go to Court.

Before Supreme Court Justice Garretson yesterday, Charles Barlow and forty other residents of Long Island City applied for a writ of certiorari to review their assessments. They claimed that the Tax Assessors of the city fixed the prices on their property much in excess of what the property is really worth. Justice Garretson took the papers and gave the counsel for the plaintiffs until to-day to file the facts in the case.

Sale of Ladies' Kid Gloves.

January 26th.

$1.00 per pair.

1200 dozen, Finest Quality Piqué, 2 Clasps and 4 Buttons.

300 dozen, Embroidered Backs and Imperial Points; (Colors,—the latest medium and dark English Tans,) manufactured by Fownes Bros. & Co., London, England.

500 dozen, Finest Quality, Piqué, Imperial Points, (Colors,—Tan, Mode, Gold, Golden Brown, Fawn, Brown, English Red, Plum, Pearl, White and Black.)

These Gloves are this Season's Importation. The embroideries, tones of color and quality are representative of the prevailing fashion.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street. Broadway and 11th St.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

ORGANIZED 1836. ENTERED U. S. 1848.

49TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

UNITED STATES BRANCH—STATEMENT DEC. 31, 1896

ASSETS.

REAL ESTATE	$1,730,000.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENT. BONDS	1,843,200.00
STATE AND CITY BONDS	319,475.00
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE	3,575,718.64
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS	846,101.53
ALL OTHER ADMITTED ASSETS	1,025,050.17
Total Assets	$9,339,545.33

LIABILITIES.

UNADJUSTED LOSSES	$516,707.01	
UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	4,729,377.00	$5,246,083.00
Surplus		$4,093,460.33

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL ..... Chairman
JOHN A. STEWART, J. E. PULSFORD,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH.
HENRY W. EATON, Resident M'gr. GEORGE W. HOYT, Deputy M'gr.
JOHN J. MARTIN, Agency Superintendent.

YESEY STREET SIDEWALKS

L. J. CALLANAN MAKES COMPLAINT TO MAYOR STRONG.

The Mayor, Who Believes the Law Should Be Enforced, Will Have Him Meet Commissioner Collis To-morrow.

Mayor Strong and L. J. Callanan, who is trying to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to enforce the law against the sidewalk obstructions in Vesey Street, had a long conference yesterday in the City Hall. Mr. Callanan described the present condition of the street, told of the disregard of the law shown by the storekeepers who are using the sidewalks for the display of their wares, and complained that Gen. Collis, whose duty it is to suppress such nuisances, had openly expressed his sympathy with the lawbreakers and had told them that as they had violated the law for twenty-five years he saw no objection to their continuing to do so.

Mayor Strong asked if Mr. Callanan would repeat his statement in the presence of Gen. Collis, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, telephoned to the Commissioner's office requesting that he come over at once. That was at 2 o'clock, and it was two hours later, long after Mr. Callanan had become tired of waiting and had gone away, when Gen. Collis arrived at the hall. The Mayor was too busy to see him then, but appointed 2 o'clock to-morrow for Mr. Callanan and the Commissioner to lay before him their respective views on the subject at issue.

Mr. Callanan said the Mayor told him if his description of the block between Church Street and West Broadway is correct, the Public Works Department is greatly at fault. He asked the Mayor if it is true that he is in favor of the proposed bill now before the Legislature to legalize the obstruction of the Vesey Street sidewalk, and the Mayor told him that he is not in favor of any such bill. He believes the law should be enforced, and would only approve a bill recognizing the use of the stoop line of buildings by merchants and storekeepers if the bill applied to the whole city.

The Washington Market Business Men's Association, sponsor for the bill, will not have things all its own way at Albany. Mr. Callanan, who is at the Capitol on business connected with the Board of Trade and Transportation, has engaged counsel to look after the bill and to block off any attempt to railroad it to the statute book. Even if the Legislature passes it the fight will be continued, and if necessary the Court of Appeals will be asked to decide as to its constitutionality.

In the meantime Vesey Street continues almost impassable. Not only are the sidewalks blocked with the display of goods, but the clerks and salesmen, evidently understanding that the public has no redress, take up the greater part of the small space not obstructed by their counters in their eagerness to attract customers. There is not one storekeeper on the north side of the block complained of who is not an offender against the law, and the situation instead of improving grows worse.

E. M. Wight, who is conducting the legal end of the fight against the supineness of the department, said yesterday that he can do nothing now but wait until the proceedings for a mandamus begun on Friday are called in the Supreme Court on Feb. 2. Notices of the proceedings have been served on Supt. Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances, on Commissioner Collis, and on the Corporation Counsel, representing the Mayor.

"I believe," he said, "that before the arguments are heard the streets will be cleared. The counsel to the department know the law as well as we do, and their present action is in the nature of a bluff. If they see that we are through fooling and are now proceeding in earnest, they will enforce the law before taking the risk of getting into hot water. They are fighting for delay in the hope of getting that bill through the Legislature, but even if it passes we shall go right on with the fight in the assurance that such a bill cannot for a moment withstand the scrutiny of the courts."

TAMMANY LEADERS TO MEET.

General Committee to Organize To-night—The Purroy Faction.

The Tammany General Committee for 1897 will be organized at the Wigwam to-night. Augustus W. Peters will probably be re-elected Chairman and John B. McGoldrick Reading Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions, of which Rollin M. Morgan will probably be Chairman, will report an address to the voters, which will practically be the platform of Tammany for the year. The new Executive Committee, which will be the same as the old one, with Messrs. Purroy, Shea, Seabold, and Guy left out, will have as its Chairman James J. Martin. There will be contests from the Twenty-third and the Thirty-third Assembly Districts.

The Committee on Organization will meet on Friday night. It is not yet settled who will be selected as its Chairman in place of Henry D. Purroy, but ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon is spoken of.

Henry D. Purroy's "Home Rule Tammany" will also organize to-night in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts. Mr. Purroy's own meeting will be held in Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. Invitations will be extended to all Assembly districts to elect delegates to a County Committee, which will be organized inside of two weeks.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Controller Fitch has been ill for a few days at his home, 16 East Eightieth Street, with the gout. He was reported better yesterday.

—Neils Larsen, sixty years old, captain of the scow Alabama, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. He was standing on his scow at East Thirtieth Street, talking to some one on the dock, when he fell dead.

—The American ship T. F. Oakes, which sailed from Hongkong for New York on July 4, and has not since been reported, has been reinsured in London at 40 guineas premium. An ordinary passage should have brought the Oakes here in November.

—Michael Egan, one of the four men who recently made their way out from Ludlow Street Jail, and one of the two who were retaken, yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of counterfeiting in the United States Criminal Court. He will be sentenced Friday.

—A. H. Griesbach, a book canvasser, who committed suicide in San Francisco Sunday, was in the employ of D. Appleton & Co. of this city up to four years ago. At that time he left the employ of Appleton & Co., and his subsequent career is unknown to that firm.

—The will of Lydia L. Mason was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The estate is valued at $175,000, and the testatrix bequeaths to Congressman Franklin Bartlett the sum of $2,000. The rest of the estate is divided among her daughters, Lydia S. Cutting, Helen Mason Wood, and her grandson, Mason Carnes, who are also appointed executors.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamer Gaelic has arrived at that port with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Dec. 29; Shanghai, Jan. 1, and Yokohama, Jan. 10, due to arrive in New York Jan. 29. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 27 and 30.

—Justice Barnard, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the suit of Charles F. Gall against the estate of his uncle, Joseph Gall, to recover $40,000 for services alleged to have been rendered by him to his uncle. The Court held that the evidence did not establish the allegations in the complaint, and did not show any promise on the part of Joseph Gall to pay his nephew for services rendered.

—Salvatore Frega was held under $2,000 bail yesterday for examination before Commissioner Shields this afternoon, on a charge of having obtained a position in the Street Cleaning Department by falsely representing himself as a citizen of the United States. Frega is said to have shown naturalization papers bearing his name, which were not properly procured. This is believed to be one of many instances in which street cleaning jobs have been fraudulently obtained.

—Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed an action brought by Charles A. Furbush against James S. Clarkson and Allen T. Nye, to recover $300,000 for breach of contract. All of the parties are residents of Philadelphia, where an action similar to the above is pending in the Court of Common Pleas. Justice Beach holds that as all parties reside in Philadelphia, where the cause of action arose, and that as an action is pending in the court there, the case in the New York courts must be dismissed.

Brooklyn.

—Engineer Menocal, who is in charge of the docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, denied yesterday that there was any truth in the reports that the new dry dock is four inches shallower and two inches shorter than the plans contemplated. He said the dock is all right, and the measurements are satisfactory.

—The third trial of William Klein for arson in the first degree was continued in the County Court yesterday morning. Zacharia S. Schneider of 152 Ridge Street, this city, testified that Klein was at the lodge meeting in New York at the time the fire occurred at his house. After his testimony the case for the defense rested.

—John Wickert of 665 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead from heart disease in Heaney's pawn shop in Atlantic Avenue yesterday morning while waiting to pawn some jewelry, which Mrs. Sinbaum, a neighbor, had given him. Many persons were in the shop when Wickert entered. He leaned against the wall for a few minutes, and just as one of the assistants was about to wait upon him he fell to the floor and died without saying anything.

—Alfred Benson of Fourth Avenue was riding along Glenmore Avenue yesterday morning and ran over a number of tacks that had been thrown into the road. The wheel was badly wrecked, and Benson was thrown to the ground. Some time ago the Good Roads Association offered a reward for offenses of this kind, and a special law was passed by the Legislature making the act a misdemeanor. So far no arrests have been made.

New Jersey.

—While Truck No. 3 of the Jersey City Fire Department was answering a call for a small fire yesterday John Martin, the driver, was thrown from his seat. He caught hold of the pole as he fell, and managed to hold on until the horses could be stopped. Martin was formerly an Alderman, but he said that one term was all he wanted of local politics.

—Mrs. Bridget Moran, a widow with four children, who supported herself by cleaning cars on the New Jersey Central Railro